Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,047—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6090	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	10823
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6090	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	9605
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. PROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Kamler	3,000	Ulrich	7th June
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	21st "
b Markgraf	3,680	Timm	9th July.
a Pacsident	3,310	Jacobsen	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8490	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	" 29	" 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. E. I. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd June	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 3rd June	6 a.m.	Direct. †
DUMRA	1,930	Mon. 6th June	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 6th June calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

30th May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORIBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5005	S. Clunack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KORIBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORIBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRESSIA	3894	A. de Feizis	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6917	G. Bergoglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6946	B. Gabel	28th July
CHINA	6917	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 595 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	R. Ra Ionicich	5159	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6383	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Mangtien Makden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tichling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8	Young American	" 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Finas	" 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	" 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0	" " Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	" 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STEANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hoarjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of respectable Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INDIAN PATENT STONE:

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed, unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF BENARES."

ARRIVED on the 29th May 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

TO PARENTS.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Half-yearly...	" 7	" 8
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BOMBAY, MAY 30.

EXCHANGE.

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Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...1s. 4 5/32d. to end Aug.
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 9/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ... 169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong 133
,, Shanghai 178 1/4
,, Japan 151
The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Settlement is going on and business is flat. Market opened at Rs. 95-4-0 with an easier tone and closed at Rs. 95-8-0 to Rs. 95-3-6.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined by 1-16 both ready and forward, and New York market was closed.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-5-0, but London market having declined, very little business was done and no change of importance took place and forwards closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was as usual and about 75 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained easier with very little up-country and local demand and prices declined by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand. They being abundant, prices remained unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	0	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny	72	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	5	0
Second do	72	11	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London prices were 3d. up There was moderate demand for ready and forward prices were put up by 3 annas.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London prices were 1 1-4d. up and there being good demand prices locally were put up by 2 annas.

Wheat :—Steady. London prices were unchanged. Very little business is passing and prices advanced by half an anna.

Mowraseed :—Quiet. Demand being dull, prices were easier by an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, and Groundnuts :—Steady. Moderate business is passing and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 10 0 0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 9 13 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 5 14
Yellow do. ...	,, 5 15
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 6 8
Poppyseed ...	,, 9 8
Castorseed ...	,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	,, 6 10
Maize ...	,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	,, 43 to 53
Khandesh Howri ... / Gulburga do. ... / Kalbur do. ... / Itarsi do. ...	,, 51 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5 / Do. do do 85/15 / Do. do. do. 75/25... / Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 46 to 56
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... / Do. do. 85/15...	,, 45 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver ... / Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 44 to 45
Gin Red Khandwa ... / Do. Meggi ...	,, 45 to 47
Do. Yellow Hinganghat / Do. do. Secunderabad / Do. do. Gujarat	,, 50 to 53
Do. Black Kutni / Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 43 to 44
WHEAT—	
Pissi	,, 33 to 34
Hard Red... ...	,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	,, 23 to 24

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 28th May :—

Wheat	17,501 cwts
Linseed	8,011 ,,
Rapeseed	3,280 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	1,093 ,,
Poppyseeds... ...	4,289 ,,
Groundnuts. ...	437 ,,
Castorseed... ...	5,046 ,,
Rice	2,521 ,,
Myrabollams. ...	4,330 ,,
Cottonseed	14,322 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	54 ,,
Gram	9,744 ,,
Joowar	96 ,,
Maize	188 ,,

SPININGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,830 for this settlement and Rs. 2,842 1-2 for the next. Very little business is passing.

Currimbhoy	965
Colaba	1,100
David's	382 1-2 to 382 1/2
Fazalbhai	217 1-2
Framji Petits	1705
Burma	525

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1470
India	67
Specie Bank	53 1/4

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up and New York was closed. The local market was dull and there being very little demand from exporters and mills, prices for ready lots declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener being 1 to 2 points up it had a firm effect on the local market and demand being more prices for futures advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. In the morning good Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 292 and closed at Rs. 294.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Japan T Co	...Broach	327
100	do	...Sawgin	326
200	Bussank	do	327
100	E Spinner Co	...Bengal	280
200	Bussank	...Bengal	248-250
200	W Wolf and Sons	do	260-263
100	China Mill	do	281
200	Finlay Muir	...Miraj	317
100	Indo-China	...Khandesh	254
100	S J David	...Mathia	265
400	G Cotton & Co	do	258

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	256	
,,	Good	254	
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	286	
,,	Good	271	
Sind Punjab	Fine	283	
,,	Good	268	
Khandesh	Fine	289	
,,	Good	279	
Amraoti	Fine	303	
,,	Good	292	
Akola Khangaum	Fine	303	
,,	Good	293	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	304	
,,	Good	294	
Yeotmal	Fine	308	
,,	Good	298	
Nagpore	Fine	311	
,,	Good	301	
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	316	
,,	Good	306	
Methia	Fine	287	
,,	Good	277	
Broach Gin	Fine	330	
,,	Good	324	
Sawginned	Fine	328	May
Coompta Ginned		319	,,
Westerns	,,	307	,,
FUTURES.			
Broach Good ...		294	Mar.
Bengal F G ...		221	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 28th May :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	......
Central India...	547 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	477 ,,
Berar	238 ,,
Central Provinces ...	...... ,,
Oomras...	1,252 ,,
Dholera	1,258 ,,
Broach...	1,056 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,191 ,,
Westerns	402 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	...... ,,
Rajputana	561 ,,
Sind	42 ,,
Persian	...... ,,
Other sorts	...... ,,
Total ...	6,763 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May—June	7·76 + 2
June—July	7·70 + 2
July—Aug.	7·64 + 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·39 + 2
Sept.—Oct.	6·95 + 1
Oct.—Nov.	6·74 + 1
Nov.—Dec.	6·66 + 2
Dec.—Jan.	6·62 + 1
Jan.—Feb.	6·62 + 1

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 0	13 6
Dunkirk	13 0	13 6
Havre ...	13 0	13 6
Hull ...	13 0	......
Liverpool	13 6	14 0
Marseilles	13 6	14 0
Genoa ...	13 0	14 6
London	13 6	13 6
Hamburg	13 6	14 0
Trieste	15 0	16 0
Venice...	15 0	16 0
Open Ports ...	June & July	13 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 14
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		,, 41 4
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...		,, 18 6
Georgshutte		,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S		,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12		,, 47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market remained as follows :—

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,922

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,530
Exchange for Hongkong ...	133
Exchange for Shanghai ...	178

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Pig Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-7-0

AT RANGOON.

June Mill ... ... 280 to 299.
July Mill ... ... 286 to 307.
Aug-Sept-Oct ... ... 320.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, May 28.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4 Boxes ...	3,07,200	...	...
2 do ...	1,15,200	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39 Bars ...	75,000	...	...
280 do ...	5,25,000	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Salsette	London
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	do	do
Do	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 27th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	20	23,914
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	40	47,489

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th May 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 21st May 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	May 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,51,00,373	1,58,12,420
Other Deposits	8,78,23,336	9,70,35,858
Post Bills	12,412	12,412
Sundries	28,59,006	28,93,356
Rs....	13,60,95,127	13,60,54,046
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,42,99,748	1,42,41,926
Other authorised Securities.	19,55,496	18,59,165
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,22,83,682	2,28,75,486
Loans do. do. ...	3,84,46,026	3,80,28,366
Bills discounted and purchased	2,10,51,420	1,96,03,827
Dead Stocks...................	2,99,157	2,99,289
Stamps	5,958	5,898
Bullion	6,65,646	6,24,992
Balance with other Banks.	6,94,893	6,46,221
Sundries......................	5,65,464	5,98,184
Cash	3,58,22,637	3,77,70,692
	13,60,95,127	13,60,54,046

THE death took place on May 10 at Guildford of General A. R. Clephane, of the Indian Army, at the age of eighty-two. General Clephane entered the Army in 1844 and reached the rank of General in 1894. He served in the Crimean war as brigade-major of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Turkish Contingent and received for his services the Turkish medal. General Clephane was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in 1888.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—58 bales wool, N|Khatao; 76 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, 6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co ; 80 bales wool, M Ruttensy ; 2,200 cwt oil cakes, Glades and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—24 bales hides, H O and H Moosa, 83 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 115 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 12 cwt condiments, Maneckji Poonjaji and Sons.

India s—3 bales carpet, Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros ; 60 cwt fishmaws and 30 cwt alsco, K N Miani and Co ; 15 cwt wax, N Kassum; 7 cases haberdashery and furniture, F N Bhumgara ; 100 cwt olibanum, J Nurcheram and Co; 14 bales skins, R M Kooka; 860 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 cwt deer horn, J M Rahimtoola ; 20 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

Ethelwolf s—1,000 cwt cottonseed, H Govindji ; 289 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, M Valubhdas ; 150 cwt horns, E Mahomed.

Amatonga s—872 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji ; 1975 cwt myrabolloms, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—2,4000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathord s—691 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Cawdor Castle s—1,530 cwts myrabollams seed, E Oomersey ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, J Chimanlal.

Cressington Court s—162 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Glamergan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sossoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunolly s—10,010 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Coronation s—140 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, E Oomessey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, 6,006 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Trowbridge s—1,579 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 49 bales cotton waste and 170 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Calliope s—450 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Calcutta s—110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

Newburn s—2100 tons manganese ore, A Doogar.

Berbera s—3910 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

LEGHORN.

Calcutta s—18000 cwts linseed, 8000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—67 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bross; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 99 cwts turmeric, Bauer and Krause; 2500 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Mority and Co; 55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 150 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 101 cwts gum, Nursey.

Calliope s—4030 cwts myrabollams, W. Besher; 1677 cwts tinseed, 150 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kingsway s—360 cwts teelseed and 10400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Countess Warwick s—175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—1 bale carpets Latham and Co; 50 cwts aloes, K N Miani and Co.

Schoen fels s—225 cwts nuxvomica, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1 bundle carpets, Volkart Bros ; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—250 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—114 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—120 cwts byssbale, A H Mowji and Co ; 145 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 155 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, K N Miani and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—10,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—55 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

INDIAN WOOD FOR THE PENCIL TRADE.

A short time ago the Indian Forest Department published an instructive pamphlet giving very full particulars of the various woods obtainable in this country, their hardness, weight and uses. The pamphlet, in fact, made it clear that India could supply the world's markets with quite a large number of valuable woods capable of being adapted to almost every conceivable purpose, from the plainest to the most ornamental, and what struck one in looking through its pages was the wealth of timber that could be used for pencil-making, and the practical absence of high-grade pencil factories in this country that could hope to compete with the imported article from the Continent and America. But everything comes to him who waits; and, if the lack of enterprise precludes the use of Indian timber for the manufacture of pencils locally, there would appear to be an opening for the export of suitable pencil woods to the Continent. At the present moment, says the "Pioneer", red cedar is practically the only wood utilised in the manufacture of pencils in Continental factories, but the demand is excessively heavy and the supply is giving out rapidly. In Germany alone the annual output of pencils is about 325 million and, at the rate the pencil timber is being used up, it is estimated that the supply will be exhausted in about five years. Already enquiries are being made in different parts of the world—in countries even as far remote as Alaska—for fresh supplies, but we see no mention of India in these enquiries. If the Indian Forest Department are anxious to find an outlet for their surplus timber, they might do worse than communicate with the German Forest Service just to ascertain exactly what is wanted, and, if possible, open up a new avenue of Indian trade. In time, as those with hoarded wealth realise that that it is more profitable to employ it in some paying industry than to buy it, high class pencil factories will come as a matter of course in this country, and the problem as to whether our pencil wood is to be exported or converted locally into "leads" (which by the way, contain no lead—only graphite) will settle itself without giving any particular trouble to anyone, the law of supply and demand holding sway in this as in other matters

THE "Petit Bleu" says:—We believe that the Belgian Government is about to purchase a dirigible balloon for the Army. A Belgian officer is at present at Pau following the experiments of an airship of the Zodiac type. If he reports favourably the airship will be sent to Brussels, where further trials will be carried out in the presence of the military authorities.

THE New York "Evening Sun" publishes a despatch from Indianapolis (Ind.), saying that a semi-official report has reached there to the effect that Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, has been or soon will be, offered the Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James's. Mr. Fairbanks has declined to say anything about the report.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

JAMBUSAR.

DEATH.

NEALE—May 21, at Jambusar, Broach District, William Norval Neale, Bombay Salt Department, aged 39, from snake bite (fhoorsa). Deeply regretted by his brother Officers. (Sind papers please copy).

INDIA.

DEATHS.

ANTONINI—May 20, at Azimnugger House, Bhagalpur, Adelaide Margarette, wife of A G B Antonini, aged 75 years.

JACKSON—May 22, at Kalacherra Tea Estate, Cachar, Smart Douglas Jackson, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Bees and Tax Collectors are too busy to argue."—BALTIMORE SUN.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 20th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—A serious accident has occurred to a female at Wadhwan. It appears that she attempted to cross the line, while shunting operations were going on and was knocked down by a truck, which passed over her leg, completely crushing it. She was taken to the hospital where the leg was amputated above the knee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p.m. on 1st June. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March............The Light Horse.........Von Blou
Overture ....Stradella ....Flotow
Serenade ....Birthday ....Eisoldt
Grand Fantasia...Mignon ....Thomas
Valse Lente ....Soupirs d'Amour..........Bonilly
Selection...........The Balkan Princess....Rubens
Two Step ....Anona ....Grey

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the New Morgue, touching the death of Ramchandra Rajana, a Hindu boy, aged 12 years. The deceased was employed as a labourer at a building under construction, belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, at Morland Road. At about 3 p.m. on Sunday, he was standing on the edge of an excavation made for a drain near the building when the earth gave way and the deceased fell into the excavation and was buried alive. He was soon extricated and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday morning. The excavation was about six feet deep, about two feet wide and thirty to forty feet long. There were no timbers supporting its sides. Further enquiry was adjourned.

CHINA-CLAYS IN INDIA.

THE Cornish China-Clays have long since acquired a far more than insular reputation, and their value for the manufacture of porcelain has become almost proverbial. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory, says the "Pioneer," to find that India is now producing a like material which can claim in every respect comparison with the British product. Throughout last year Mr. Murray Stuart of the Geological Survey has been devoting special attention to the clays of the Rajmahal Hills, and has found, to the west of these, extensive deposits of excellent quality. Paturghatta near Colgong, Baskia near Katungi and Dodhanee are the three localities which have best rewarded research, and although it is the first of these centres which seems to promise the widest extent of kaolin, the quality of the clays obtained at the two latter places seems in no way to fall short of that of the Paturghatta deposit. Kaolin of a more micaceous variety is also being exploited in the white Damuda sandstone of the district and its purer deposits have been found effective for China manufacture by the Calcutta Pottery Company. It may well be, therefore, that before long Bengal will have developed a distinctive pottery ware of her own which will offer a proud challenge to the della Robbia revival of Northern England or to anything produced in the region of the Lizard's Head.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Monday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	8	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	2	12
Total......	20	20	102
This day last year	18	17	101

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 30th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	79	35	6
B	124	73	3
B	247	109	7
C	57	16	3
D	73	16	0
B	99	13	0
E	69	44	2
F	66	11	0
G	37	0	0
Total ...	851	316	21
Total killed to date rats	...		...1,167

"How many English-born Jews nowadays wear beards?" a writer in the "Jewish World" asks, and adds: "The Jewish beard is disappearing as prosperity increases."

A POSTCARD which was posted six years ago in Galashiels has just been delivered in Selkirk six miles away. It has been through Africa, India, and Australia.

POLICE NEWS.

EUROPEAN BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Bad Use of Knowledge.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged J. D. Bruce with house-breaking by night and theft at two different places on the night of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Jamshedji Maneckji Kapadia of Messrs. Kapadia and Sons, silk merchants, Hornby Road, in his evidence, stated that on the morning of the 24th instant the door of a room at the back of the shop, which was closed on the previous evening, was found open and a silk blouse and two silk frocks collectively valued at Rs. 46 were missing from a trunk. The police brought the accused on the following day with the property which he identified as belonging to his firm.

From the evidence in the second case, it appeared that the accused broke open the lock on the door of the Gosuldass Tejpal Dharamsala, a charitable school and inn, Hornby Road, on the night of the 23rd instant, and effecting an entrance stole some embroidery worth Rs. 7 from a cupboard and gave it over the same night to one Mr. T. W. David, a billiard room keeper, asking him to raise money on it. Mr. David and the accused went to a Marwari's shop where the latter pledged the embroidery. On the 28th instant, when the accused was arrested the property was recovered from the Marwari, and the complainant Tribhovan Gaorishankar identified it as belonging to the school.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and said this was his first offence committed when under the influence of liquor. He asked His Worship to deal very leniently with him. The accused also produced his certificates in Court and said he had worked on the Sewree Reclamation, sometime back, as a pileman, on a salary of Rs. 200.

His Worship, after perusing the certificates remarked that Bruce had made a bad use of his knowledge of tools as it was mentioned in the certificates that Bruce had a thorough knowledge of tools and machinery and the inference was that he must have made use of the tools to break open the boxes and locks.

In passing sentence, His Worship considered the gravity of the offences with which he was charged and said that the only thing that went in the accused's favour was that the property was not worth much. He sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge; the sentences to run concurrently.

His Worship next disposed of the case against Bruce, in which he was charged with house-breaking by night by forcing open the premises of Messrs. A. Wheeler and Company.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Lewis charged Bachu Sumar with causing hurt to Hirjibhoy Ratanji Dubash.

It appeared that the accused, who is a coachman, left his carriage near a lamp post at Sandhurst Road, the horse took fright at a passing cart and bolted. The complainant, who was then passing by, was hurt by the bolting horse.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

From the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT AT HARDWAR.

BEFORE Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Shivram Mahadoram, a Hindu boy, aged eighteen, with stealing Rs. 400 in cash, belonging to his uncle Gungaprasad, a resident of Hardwar. The accused on his arrival in Bombay was searched on suspicion at Grant Road Station by the Railway Police when Rs. 254 in cash were found on his person.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Hardwar for trial.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

BEFORE Mr. Gandabhai, First Class Railway Magistrate, Bandra, one Soma Aka, was charged by Inspector R.R. Mirza of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 150 in currency notes.

It appeared that the accused was employed in the service of Motichand Sarupchand, a Marwaree of Bombay ; one Chamna Hansraj sent a letter with three currency notes for Rs. 50 each, from Pen, with his servant Koli Soma Pandia, to be paid into Motichand's firm. Soma delivered the letter and the notes to the accused who received them on behalf of his master and gave a receipt to Soma. The accused failed to pay the amount into the firm and was leaving Bombay when he was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police at Bombay.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

The Poona Young Cricketers' Club.

FIXTURES, 1910.

Sunday, 5th June—Opening Match, Home ground, 12 noon
Friday, 10th June—European Gymkhana, Satara, Satara ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 11th June—European Gymkhana, Satara, Satara ground, 12 noon
Sunday, 12th June—
Saturday, 18th June—New English School, Home ground, 1 p m
Sunday, 19th June—Deccan College, Out ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 25th June—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Home ground, 1 p m
Sunday, 26th June—Combined Schools, Home ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 2nd July—
Sunday, 3rd July—Fergusson College, Home ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 9th July—New English School (Return), Home ground, 1 p m
Sunday, 10th July—Telagu Cricket Club, Home ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 16th July—Poona Volunteers, Out ground, 1 p m
Sunday, 17th July—College of Science, Out ground, 12 noon
Monday, 18th July—Fergusson College (Return), Out ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 23rd July—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya (Return), Out ground, 1 p m
Sunday, 24th July—Deccan Gymkhana, Home ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 30th July—Islam Gymkhana, Bombay, Bombay ground, 2 p m
Sunday, 31st July—Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, Bombay ground, 12 noon
Thursday, 4th August—European Gymkhana, Poona, Out ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 6th August—Panch Howd Mission, Home ground, 2 p m
Sunday, 7th August—College of Agriculture, Home ground, 12 noon
Wednesday, 10th August—Deccan College (Return), Home ground, 12 noon
Saturday, 13th August—College of Science (Return), Home ground, 12 noon
Sunday, 14th August—Combined College, Home ground, 12 noon
Friday, 19th August—
Saturday, 20th August—
Sunday, 21st August—
Sunday, 28th August—Deccan Gymkhana (Return), Out ground, 12 noon
Monday, 5th September—Gaud Saraswat Club, Bombay, Home ground, 12 noon

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The depression, which formed yesterday at the head of the Bay, moved into the East Central Provinces, but the precipitation in its vicinity has been very light. During the present feeble advance of the monsoon the winds from the Bay have penetrated the Gangetic Plain and a light to moderate rainfall has occurred locally in the Submontane districts. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma and a few falls are reported from North-East India and the extreme South.

Principal amounts are four inches in Kyaukpyu and Monywa; two in Moulmein, Maymyo, Akyab and Rurke ; one and a half in Minbu, Cox's Bazar, Barisal and Lucknow: and one in Meerut.

Forecast :—No important change. Indian Ocean conditions at Mauritius and Sychelles have been nearly normal, but at Zanzibar the direction of the wind is variable. The rainfall is heavy. This suggests a temporary weakness or delay in the arrival of the Arabian Sea monsoons.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Ambala and Delhi, and in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Allahabad, and is damper than usual elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore ; day temperature is below normal at Allahabad also.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and normal elsewhere. Temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad, where the excess amounts to 11° during the day. The maximum temperature at that station is 125°. 1.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are generally normal; the minimum is in slight excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in slight excess except in the extreme northern districts of the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also higher than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported.

Some duststorms may possibly occur in the Punjab. A few light showers are likely in the extreme south.

Appended on Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (29th)	89·1	77·1	...	14·63
Jask	91·3	79·3	...	7·65
Muskat	...	...	...	—
Multan......................	117·8	...	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	105·9	81·9	...	9·92
Lahore	108·4	84·7	...	5·93
Sirsa	...	...	—	—
Ambala	99·5	77·0	—	3·60
Delhi	99·2	76·2	0·04	3·10
Agra	107·0	81·5	...	2·06
Mainpuri	100·7	74·5	...	1·68
Jhansi	109·0	87·5	...	1·17
Cawnpore	100 0	72·0	...	1·93
Allahabad	102·1	82·3	...	2·05
Jacobabad	125·1	83·8	...	1·89
Karachi	86·5	76·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	101·4	80·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	109·2	82·6	...	1.67
Kotah	112·0	88·1	...	0·97
Bhuj.........................	96·1	78·0	...	?
Dwarka	87 8	80·2	...	0·56
Veraval	86·1	80·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	101·6	78·5	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para...........	106·2	80·5	...	1·04
Surat	93·1	81·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad.................	105·6	79·7	...	0·48
Deesa	105·8	77·4	...	0·05
Neemuch....................	102·0	76·8	...	0·23
Indore	100·1	76·1	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	104·3	84·3	...	1·67
Saugor	106·1	83·5	...	0·81
Hoshangabad	108·1	92·9	...	1·62
Khandwa....................	103·7	83·1	...	0·60
Akola	105·7	81·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	108·8	....	...	4·31
Nagpur......................	110·6	86·8	—	3·34
Chanda	111·0	88·5	...	4·32
Raipur.......................	107·7	88·6	0·04	4·88
Bombay	92·2	81·8	...	0·03
Ratnagiri....................	91·3	80·9	...	0·02
Mormugao	90·0	81·2	...	0·42
Karwar	90·3	80·0	...	1·68
Malegaon...................	102·4	76·6	...	0·31
Ahamednagar..............	101·9	67·0	...	2·19
Poona	98·0	72·3	...	0·02
Sholapur	101·3	75·9	—	0·63
Bijapur	102·2	73·7	—	1·27
Belgaum	93·8	68·6	...	3·03
Aurangabad................	102·2	73·2	...	1·38
Nisamabad (Indur)	108·9	84·7	...	0·35
Hyderabad	106·8	85·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	91·8	77·3	0·02	3·23
Calicut.......................	87·8	78·1	...	16·85
Cochin	89·2	80·3	...	22·78
Colombo	90 0	79·0	0·06	25·01
Masulipatam	105·8	81·7	0·07	0·89
Bellary	104·0	78·3	...	4·29
Cuddapah	109·2	86·6	...	0·54
Madras.......................	108·5	84·0	...	4·87
Bangalore	93·8	71·3	...	1·85
Coimbatore	96·4	73·3	...	4·62
Trichinopoly	96·1	80·3	...	9·23
Negapatam	101·5	81·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th May was 29·805 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at Calcutta early in November, between Richard Bury Ramsbotham, B.A., Oxon, Indian Educational Service, Dacca, Eastern Bengal, elder son of Philip Bury Ramsbotham, Ernsborough Lodge, Honiton, and Crowborough Warren, Sussex, and Eveline Florence, younger daughter of George James Perram, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., Indian Public Works Department, retired.



The woman on the right never used Ayer's Hair Vigor. She neglected her hair, and now herself suffers from neglect. On the contrary, the woman on the left has always used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and owes to it much of her youthful appearance and attractiveness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

produces beautiful hair. Long, rich, heavy hair. Soft and silky hair, free from dandruff.

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THE MOST HEALTHY DRINK OF THE HOT SEASON.

WELCH'S DELICIOUS GRAPE JUICE.

This Grape Juice is the best of all drinks in these hot days. It is a refrigerant, cooling the blood because of the little effort required for its absorption.

A wine glass of this Grape Juice satisfies the thirst where several glasses of other liquid leave the mucous membrance of mouth and throat still parched and the stomach overloaded.

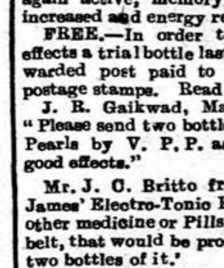
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BOMBAY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor, sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitalai, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

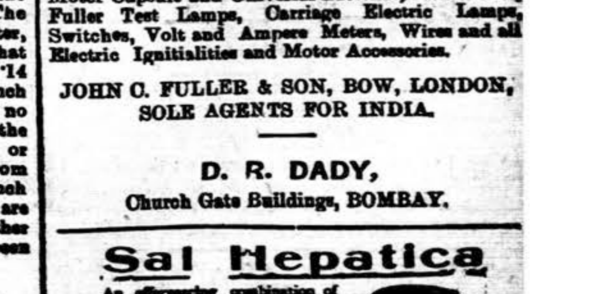
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Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Fuller Leclenché Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



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H M S Fox..........Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Farewell..........R I M
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marmack........R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp......Survey Street
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shutter........Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor ....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 30.

Arcadia..........3513 Barcham........P& O S N & Co
Aidgate..........2208 King .....W & A Graham & Co
Amatonga.........2098 Wooster...W & A Graham &Co
Beme.............1899 Barrand...Shaw .. Wallace & Co
Calcutta..........2244 Fuller ....T Morrison & Co
Clematis..........2368 Robinson...Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowder Castle...4052 Day ....J Mackentosh & Co
Dwarka.......... 759 Moxon ....M M & Co
Ettrickdale ......2468 Stephen...W& A Graham & Co
Feliciana ....27 5 Falck ....T Morrison& Co
Folmina ....2546 Eijken ....M M & Co
Lhasa........ ...... 950 McDearmid...........M M & Co
Megna .... 772 Maude................M M & Co
Newburn ....2325 Richards...W &AGraham & Co
Najmi ....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nairn ....2324 Lassen......W&A Graham & Co
Nowshera ....1961 Rose....................M M & Co
Orissa..............3525 Kedslie ....M M & Co
Pennine Range...2214 Blance.........
Persiana..........2616 Garrett ......T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born...............B & H S N & Co
Saiti .... 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathford.........2841 Arnot ....M M & Co
Springburn ....3173 Crosthwaite..W&A Graham & Co
Vadala ....2164 Ramage ....M M & Co
Waroonga.........1609 Chappel ....M M & Co
Zoroaster.......... 2376 Wickham...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Schonfels ....3611 Rode.......Hamburg ......1-6... W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Lamont......2285 Green ...Chittagong...3 6... J Finlay & Co
C&R Hidalgo...2761 Croft...Hull...28 5...J Finlay &Co
C & R City of Benares...4468 Elliot...Karachi...4 6 K Nixon & Co
D&R Shirala ......3400 Cunningham...Calcutta...1 6... M M & Co
F Calliope.........2498 Knot.........Antwerp...4 6...... W & A Graham & Co
G Trowbridge.......2380 Mrrs.........Antwerp...4 6...... T Morrison & Co
H Mahommadi ......1251 Zeddi ....Z'bar... ..4 6... B & P S N & Co
K Istrar ....2989 Jacob ...Dunkirk...4-6 ..Killic Nixon & Co
M Coronation ......2476 Waters......Dunkirk...31 5... J Finlay & Co
N Ramsay.........2767 Mullar ...Philadelphia...1 6... R A Willis
O Clodmoor.........2408 Mathews...Port Said...7 6... W & A Graham & Co
P Countess Warwick...2568 Raddish ...Genoa...2-6... W & A Graham & Co
Q Kingsway..........2320 Griffiths ......Genoa...7 6... T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ceylon Maru......3142 Pyne............Kobe...3 6 .. N Y Kaisha
2 Massilia...............3250 Thomson.....Liverpool...8 6 W & A Graham & Co
3 Dunolly...2126 Davis...Dunkirk......4-6...W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court...2716 Baucham...Hull...31-5... W &A G &Co
5 Djibouti.........2797 Quinton ...Havre...10-6... J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf ....2814 Eidman...London...11 6... T Morrison & Co
7 Berberra.........2791 Peckham...Antwerp...31 5... M M & Co
8 Glamorgan ...2257 Jones......Hull...5-6...W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda ...3954 Tice...Antwerp...4-6...M M & Co
10&11 Delhi.........4784 Gordon...Shanghai...18 6... P & O Co
12&13 India.........4184 Haddock......London...4-6... P & O S N & Co
14 Kola.........510 Morrison ....Busreh ......2 6... M M & Co
15 Koerber.........3157 Foreste ....Trieste...1 6... A L S N Co
16 Northam ......2475 Donovan ...Marseilles...4 6... W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760 Samsoodin...NF...NF...Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati.........443 Ahmed......Karachi.....31 5...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Cassam...B'nager...31 5 ..Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi .....547 Ahmed...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524 Mahomed...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Delta.............4780 Snow ......Shanghai...S 6...P & O S N & Co

H W V D

Dumra..........762 Manley...Karachi...30-5...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Kola	Morrison	Bushreh May 21
	Beme	Barrand	Rangoon May 18
	Zoroaster	Wickham	Calcutta May 17
	City of Benares	Elliot	Liverpool May 6
	E tarick dale	Stephen	Akyab May 6
	Delhi	Gordon	Shanghai May 1
30	Abydos	Robertson	Rangoon May 17

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Dumra	Manley	Karachi &c
	Waroonga	Chappel	Persian Gulf &c
	Nairu	Lassen.	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Beme for Rangoon
" Kola for Persian Gulf etc
" Delhi for China etc
" City of Benares for Liverpool etc
" Beme for Rangoon
" Shirala for Calcutta etc

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
24	Clan Macdonald	Galle
26	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
27	Langdale	London
28	Nizam	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th proximo.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound, passed Suez on the 27th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 8th proximo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 18th June. The same Co's steamer Persia. from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the 28th instant.

The P and O steamer Devanha, left Hongkong, on 28th May, at 1 p m to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st May.

441—Bugle Practice—To-day, Tuesday 31st inst.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Col. E. G. Blenkinsop, late of the 64th Pioneers, has died at Clifton, Bristol, at the age of sixty-nine. Col. Blenkinsop served in the Afghan War in 1879-80. He was present at the attack on Fort Battaye and was awarded the Afghan medal.

The marriage arranged between Henry Cecil Mann, late of Rangoon, Burma, second son of Mr. I. J. Mann, B.A., T.C.D., etc., and of Mrs. Mann, Oxford, Suffolk, and Constance Fannie Cooper, Highland House, Ipswich will take place at St. Peter's Church, Ipswich, on June 8.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
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Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna, Deccan.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 31st May, 1910.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FOR INDIA.

THE annual report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India, published within the last week, is a remarkably instructive document and one which will be read with profit by all interested in the industrial and commercial development of the country. It touches every branch of economic science and is of more than average value. One of the earliest papers is that by Sir Thomas Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, who gives us an account of the economic enquiries which he directed. One of his staff, it appears, was deputed to the Isakhel tahsil in the Mianwali district of the Punjab, to report upon the indigenous industry of alum manufacture and on the pyritous shales which were considered to be of possible value for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. At Kalabagh the total length of the shale outcrop is about a mile and a half, with an average thickness of eight feet. About the same length of outcrop is accessible at Kotki, but the average thickness is four times as great and the shale bed extends for eight miles east of Kotki. Patches only in the shale have been found rich enough to work and in these the average sulphur content is 9·5 per cent., besides which there is about three per cent. bituminuous matter. There is also a trace of gold in the shale. No systematic mining is carried on and the method of working is wasteful. But it is felt that improved methods would lead to more profitable returns to anyone who would introduce them. An examination of the Rajmahal Hills in Bengal impels the conclusion that the clays there are of good quality and the quantity is unlimited. China and porcelain might readily be manufactured. The clay is declared to resemble strongly the Cornish China-clays and to equal that procurable at Parturghatta. Experiments regarding chromite in Singbhum show that it cannot yet be pronounced to be of considerable commercial value. As regards copper in the same district, encouraging results are recorded. The outcrops were removed by the ancients, but some workable deposits still exist under-ground. Judging from small specimens found on the dump heaps of old workings it is felt that there must be a zone of chalcocite, not very many feet below the surface, probably formed by secondary enrichment. Results of borings, however, confirm former opinions that generally speaking the ores of Singbhum are of low grade and on the whole just below what is likely to be payable, except when working on very large quantities of ore.

Manganese ore, though recently the subject of an exhaustive treatise by Mr. Fermor, comes in for further consideration in the new report. Of that found at Singhbum it is stated that the quantity of merchantable ore is small. In the Central Provinces Mr. Fermor is reported to have obtained an important piece of evidence on the subject of the age of the manganese ores. It is shown that now the Gowari Warbona mine has become deeper it is found that the manganese-ore band, which at the surface was fairly continuous, is much broken up by pegmatitic intrusions. These are seen abruptly truncating the beds of manganese ore ; and in one place a thin vein of pegmatitic rock was seen traversing the manganese-ore beds and containing a small isolated inclusion of high-grade manganese-ore identical in physical appearance with the ore on either side of the vein. From this it is evident that the high-grade manganese-ore of this part of the mine was in existence at the time of the intrusion of the pegmatitic rocks, the date of the latter being regarded as Archæan in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. Hence it seems fairly certain that a portion at least of the manganese-ore of the Central Provinces was in existence in Archæan times so that the present position of the deposits can have no genetic relations to the surface of the ground and therefore the deposits may be expected to continue to depths that have no relation to the level of ground water and possibly to very considerable depths. Concerning the Gariajhor deposit in Ganjpur Mr. Fermor writes that it appears to be of considerable value, the ore being first grade and, owing to the small lead to the sea-board as compared with the Central Provinces, it will be possible to export ore at a profit from this deposit at times when most of the mines of the Central Provinces are closed down.

Economic botany receives attention in the report and is dealt with by Mr. Albert Howard, the Imperial Economic Botanist. He tells us that it has been found that some of the wheats grown at Pusa and Lyallpur are harder and higher in nitrogen than the soft white wheats like Mozaffernagar, usually exported to England. While these harder wheats give better results in the mill and bakehouse than Mozaffernagar white, a Pusa selection gave the best results of all. Contrary to what has often been stated, India can produce much stronger wheats than those usually exported and this aspect of the subject is being followed up. Considerable attention is still being paid to Indian cotton and Mr. Howard tells us that when a valuable variety grows in close proximity to a worthless one of the same main type, great care is necessary in the following season in the selection of parents if the valuable strain is to be kept pure. The published evidence on the frequent existence of natural crossing in cotton in India may be regarded as absolutely conclusive and this circumstance will have to be taken into serious account in the growth and distribution of pure seed to the cultivators and in the introduction of the exotics. Fibre plants receive attention and with regard to the "heart damage" of baled jute, to which the Secretary of State recently called attention it is shown that the chief characteristic of this deterioration is an entire loss of tensile strength of the fibre. Treatment with formalin is recommended as a method of prevention, but it is felt that further co-operative work is necessary. Though jute is a very good paying crop, the Board urges that it should be followed by a food crop in the same year, laying great stress on the desirability of so arranging the rotation of food and fibre crops that the encouragement of the latter shall not be at the expense of the former. From this point of view, it is therefore urged, those fibre crops which occupy the ground for one season only, are preferable to those of a perennial nature.

THE POET LAUREATE. THE poem on King Edward's death, "The Truce of God," received by the mail, reminds us of the Poet Laureate and his office. Mr. Alfred Austin completed yesterday his seventy-fifth year, having been born in 1835. He has thus attained an age which among past Laureates has been surpassed by only three. His two immediate predecessors, Tennyson and Wordsworth, lived to be eighty-three and eighty respectively. Of his other predecessors Colley Cibber alone lived longer, viz., eighty-six. The King's death will necessitate his reaps by the present King, for the Laureate-pointment hold their office by letters patent which expire with the King. He was the last of Victoria's Laureates, and, when she died in January 1901, he was reappointed by her successor in July following. If, as is likely, King George the Fifth continues his appointment, Mr. Austin will be the Poet Laureate of three sovereigns, a rather rare honour in which he is surpassed by only two of his predecessors during the last three hundred years. Robert Southey during the thirty years of this office from 1813 to 1843 was the Laureate of four sovereigns, George III, George II, William IV and Victoria. Nahum Tate, a minor poet now best remembered by his metrical version of the Psalms, held his office also under four sovereigns, under William III and Mary, William III alone, Anne, and George I. Queen Victoria during her long reign of sixty-three years had, as we have said, only three Laureates, of whom two, Wordsworth and Mr. Austin, held the post for only six or seven years each, by far the greatest part of the period, forty-two years, having been taken up by Tennyson. George the Third's sixty years had four Laureates in succession, William Whitehead, Thomas Warton, Henry Pye and Robert Southey. The comparatively short reign of thirty-two years of George the Second had also three Laureates, Eusden, Colley Cibber and Whitehead.

The office of Poet Laureate is not of very ancient date, for it was created in King James I.'s time in 1619, when the first incumbent was Ben Jonson. He shed lustre on the office, no doubt, and did something for the hundred pounds and the tierce of canary wine that he got every year. But the same cannot be said of many of his successors, on whose obscure brows the laurel wreath withered for several generations. Dryden was the only poet of renown who held the office during the century and a half between Ben Jonson and Southey; and even Dryden was dismissed from this office at the Revolution of 1688, because he was a Catholic. The others are long ago forgotten as poets, whilst a few are remembered for other reasons, as Warton for his excellent history of English poetry and Rowe for his edition of Shakespeare. The office had become so commonplace having been held by commonplace versifiers that it was considered below the dignity of a good poet to accept it when offered. Thus the renowned poet Gray would have nothing to do with it when offered him in 1757 on the death of Cibber, and a Cibber was succeeded by a Whitehead. The climax was reached under Pye, who wore the laurels at George the Third's Court for twenty-three years. Of him a good historian of literature like Shaw makes this criticism: "If any writer of verse could be more colourless than Hayley and more imbecile than Merry, it was this hopeless poetaster. The list of Laureates provokes some amusement in the most reverent breast; but compared with Pye, Tate, Eusden and even Whitehead rise to Olympic heights." The period of Pye's Laureateship, 1792 to 1813, was marked by the splendid rise of romantic poetry in England; it was the period of the rise of poets like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, and Byron. Yet the official head of English poetry was Pye! "Better to err with Pope than shine with Pye," was a good criticism of Byron. However Pye rendered one great unconscious service. He made the appointment of another person like him to this office of Laureate, impossible by its utter absurdity. With his death began the period of great Laureates who once more raised their office to the level of Dryden and Jonson, and even higher. On the death of Tennyson there was some doubt as to his worthy successor, and the office was left vacant for some years till Mr. Austin, a personal friend of the late King, and one who had made his name as a journalist rather than a poet, was appointed in 1896.

MARITIME TRADE OF BENGAL. STATISTICS have just been issued of the Maritime trade of Bengal in the year 1909-10. The figures, which embrace those for the chief port of Calcutta and of the subordinate ports of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri, show that the total imports amounted to 54 crores 3 lakhs, total exports to 70 crores 53 lakhs, and the total coasting trade to 19 crores 71 lakhs. The total trade of the Province was thus 144 crores 28 lakhs compared with 140 crores 79 lakhs last year and 132 crores 90 lakhs the average for the five years 1902-7. The totals, however, are considerably below the record year of 1907-8. Then there was a total trade of 164 crores 88 lakhs including a total foreign trade of 136 crores 90 lakhs. Compared with the previous year there was some recovery, the aggregate transactions rising by two per cent. This has been brought about by a satisfactory improvement in the foreign trade, increases of seven per cent. in imports and six per cent. in exports, bringing about a total increase of six per cent. However there was at the same time a marked falling off in the coasting trade amount ing to 16 per cent. Exports decreased by four per cent. and imports by as much as 25 per cent. This was chiefly due to an improved harvest and a consequent fall in the demand for food grains, the imports of which decreased by 47 per cent. The total trade of Rs. 144·3 crores was more than Rs. 20·5 crores below the record figure of 1907-08, and in the absence of some explanation this large decrease would be apt to mislead. In the earlier year gold to the extent of Rs. 1·2 crore and silver to the extent of Rs. 3·1 crores were sent to Rangoon on Government account in connection with their resource transactions, over a crore of silver being carried in the other direction. A large amount of silver, (nearly one crore, was also sent to the other Burma ports on private account. There was thus a total excess of over Rs. 6 crores in this respect over the figures of 1909-10 when such remittances were practically nil. In the foreign trade Government imported Rs. 3·7 crores of silver in connection with the large coinage operations then going on, while over Rs. 5·5 crores of gold were imported on private account, against Rs. 3·4 crores only in the year under review. This accounts for Rs. 12 crores. The balance roughly speaking is due to a falling off in the imports of private merchandise to the extent of Rs. 6 crores—cotton goods alone being Rs. 3·5 crores less—in the foreign, and Rs. 2 crores in the coasting trade. All these remarks, of course, apply almost entirely to the trade of Calcutta, which totalled 143 crores 37 lakhs. The trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant totalling 91 lakhs, an increase of 32 per cent. Business in Calcutta is reported to have been considerably better than in 1908-9. There were substantial increases in the imports of cotton goods, metals, sugar and treasure, but a falling off occurred in such items as machinery, railway materials and foreign oils. Amongst the exports gram and pulse, jute manufactures, oilseeds, tea, opium and raw cotton improved, but there was a heavy falling off in the case of raw jute. The latter is due both to a smaller sowing and to an increased demand from the local factories. Leaving aside the swollen figures of 1906-7, the report shows an advance in nearly every direction, and may be taken as thoroughly satisfactory.

THE P. and O. Company s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Symes and the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves resulted in the election of Mr. A. H. Froom (Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company) and Mr. D. M. Inglis of the firm of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th May 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 380,000 maunds and Rs. 70,000 in the earnings.

THE Paris "Journal" announces that by the end of June three French warships will be provided with wireless telephones.

IT has been decided, says an Ottawa message, to create a separate branch of the Canadian Marine Department for naval purposes exclusively.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. J. W. Hudleston, Royal Marine Artillery, younger son of the late Col. Wilfred Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Hudleston, of 35, Hamilton Road, Reading, and Winfred Shadwell de Winton, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Randall and of Mrs. Randall, of 32, St. Edward's Road, Southsea.

THE marriage arranged between Miss E. G. Fraser, youngest daughter of W. A. Fraser, of Ilfracombe and Nova Scotia, and Captain G. H. Riach, R.G.A., youngest son of the late General W. A. Riach, Madras Staff Corps, will take place quietly at the Parish Church, Barton Turf, Norfolk, on Wednesday, 8th June.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Radium in South Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 16.

THE Melbourne "Age" publishes an article dealing with the "Transcontinental railway to develop and defend the north." The writer says the transcontinental railway is a work which should stand first in the minds of the Federal Parliament. Inland Australia is the territory which will do much to make the Commonwealth great, for therein can be profitably pursued the production of Australia's staple product, wool, which is practically a monopoly to these States, and an industry which every year strengthens our position in the eyes of the industrial world. The Barclay tableland, reaching from the overland telegraph to the Mackinley range in Queensland, a distance of 400 miles, is one of the finest grazing areas in Australia. It equals the Liverpool Plains of New South Wales, or the famous Barcoo, of Queensland, recognised as the cream of pastoral country. But in extent it far outstrips these areas. Moreover, there are no doubt about the country. All drovers, explorers, and pastoralists who have seen it describe it as the best grass-land in the Commonwealth. Railway communication would convert it into Australia's greatest sheep walk. It is already an ideal horse and cattlebreeding country. In looking up opinions of such well-known explorers as Captain Cresswell, David Lindsay, Ernest Favenc, and others, I find they expressed the same opinion years ago, even before the country had been occupied by big cattle stations. But in the few years of occupation the eyes of the cattlemen have been focussed on this little known land—a great pastoral and may be mineral, country, which should be better known by our Federal legislators and pastoralists. Taxation promises to cause freehold lands to decrease in value, but there is profitable outlet for capital and enterprise in the Barclay tableland, where tenure for a fixed period at a fixed price cannot be disturbed. During the past four years between 20,000 and 30,000 fat cattle have passed from the Barclay tableland over the stock route into Queensland and New South Wales annually. I travelled behind 15,000 cattle, yet the horses were always in good condition, and there was no difficulty about water. These rich fodders are eaten down to the very roots, always succulent and nourishing. The whole of the tableland is clothed in Mitchell, Flinders, and barley grass, which grows from one to three feet high, and is free from injurious seeds. The under-growth of vines and herbage is most prolific and of great fattening quality. The bushes comprise bluebush, currant bush, munyeroo acacia, whitewood roley-poley and gidyea, most of them excellent fodder plants. For the most part the soil is of a rich black or chocolate loam, mixed with clay, and there are parts where the land is hard and pebbly, with low ridges every few miles—ideal sheep country such as Avon Downs, west of Camooweal where some of the finest wool in the world is already produced, and on which station alone, with proper development and stocking, 5,000 bales per annum should be produced, instead of 600 bales, as at present.

THE QUESTION OF WATER

is the most important one in a country such as Australia, which is in most districts more or less subject to drought conditions. The Barclay tableland is practically free from drought as yet these conditions have not been experienced. The rainfall has averaged over 16 inches for 28 years, mostly falling during the summer months. The contour of the country renders the conservation of water an easy matter. Inexpensive embankments thrown across the creeks at suitable spot would dam the water back for miles, conserving many millions of gallons. The bottom being of a clayer nature, there is little or no soakage, the water being permanent. There are many water channels (called on the map, rivers and creeks) in this tableland country, some with permanent water holes and lagoons miles long. One on the James, on Avon Downs station, measures seven miles, with a depth of 20 feet in the centre. Anthony's Lagoon is two miles long and 500 yards wide; Cresswell Lagoon, two miles long and 300 yards wide; Brunette Lake, six miles long and 400 yards wide. These water channels empty into large depressions forming extensive lagoons, one, Lake Sylvester, being 100 miles in circumference after the wet season. This gradually dries up into five waterholes, when lignum and other bushes, many of which are edible, spring up. Large herds of cattle from Brunette stationed departure here during this period. All this tableland country is the centre of the artesian basin. Water is now tapped at from 200 ft. to 300 ft. almost anywhere, and no doubt exists that flowing water will be struck at a depth, but so far but one feeble effort has been made to establish the fact. But to prepare the tableland for 20,000,000 sheep that must be done and will be done when the country is properly opened up. All the stations have put down sub-artesian bores as a standby, but they are rarely used. The water rises 100 ft. and is then pumped by steam power. By means of windmills the water could be very cheaply raised and pumped into tanks. During the dry season strong winds blow regularly, ensuring the satisfactory working of these mills. There are extensive belts for forests of hard durable timber such as gum, gidyea, pine, and whitewood, providing abundance of wood for all station purposes, culverts, bridges, and sleepers. There are no white ants. The climate is the most healthy in the north. I crossed in June and July, and found the days warm and the nights cool. I have seen the glass fall to 32 deg. Fahr. The summer is hot, the glass registering up to 110 deg. in the shade, but the heat is not felt like the humid atmosphere of the coast. As regards stock, there are no diseases there such as redwater, pleuro, footrot, worms or, in fact, any diseases known to stock. To cross the prairie lands of the Northern Territory is a pleasure little dreamt of. The plains are 10, 20, and 30 miles timber, when there begins again a sea of grass as far as the eye can see. That is the scene through hundreds of miles of grass-land on the Barclay tableland. What a waste of grass and land ? Here is a country that would carry millions of sheep with railway communication. We know what that means in the development of a country.

RADIUM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

For several months past mining operations have been carried on at Olary in South Australia with a view to the raising of what is known as carnotite, one of the richest of radio-active minerals. "Radio-activity" is such a new arrival in the world of scientific terms that we have scarcely become accustomed to its presence, or to recognise that it represents the probable solution of many phenomena which have puzzled mankind from the earliest ages. Carnotite is of special interest, because it carries 50 per cent. of oxide of uranium, from which may be extracted pure radium bromide, having an activity a million times as great as uranium, and saleable at 5,000 times the price of gold. Even in its crude state the ore which the parent of such an almost priceless product, has naturally a high commercial value, far exceeding that of any other crude ore known to us. Professor Laby, of the University of New Zealand, who has devoted much attention to the Olary product, puts the value of the hand-sorted ore, containing 50 per cent. ovide of uranium, £300 per ton. In these circumstances, and with a rapidly increasing demand for radium bromide, the carnotite now being opened up at Olary is attracting much attention amongst scientists all over the world, as other sources of supply of radio-active ores are comparatively limited in their powers of production. A few hundred tons of crude ore represent the combined total annual yield from Austria, the United States, and the pitch blend mines of Cornwall ; and in regard to the first of these the export of the ore is forbidden, the whole of the available product being requisitioned for consumption within the Austrian Empire. One discovery naturally leading to another, it occurred more recently to a Melbourne scientist to test whether the stimulation of plant growth, which ten years ago had been successfully carried out as a laboratory experiment on a small scale, by means of X-rays, could be attained on a large scale by crude carnotite ore. To this end a quality of ore was procured from No. 2 shaft, Olary, and in minute quantities mixed with soil in which wheat was planted. The most remarkable results followed. Stimulation of growth was so rapid that the plant absorbed its chemical food from the ground at a pace with which only soil well supplied with strong fertilisers could keep up. Even soluble phosphates were eaten up too rapidly. Experiments in another direction, and founded on the known sterilising effects of X-rays on male animals, were then made to test the effect of the ore on certain pests which afflict the onion in the Portarlington district, and known as the Portarlington eel worm. It has been found that this eel pest, which reproduces its species by the passing of spermatazon, is unable to continue its process of reproduction when subjected to radio-active influences : and it is considered highly probable that in a kindred process of operation on other parasites may be found the reason of the curative effects of X-rays in cancer and similar scourges of our race. So far as is at present known, the area within which the South Australian carnotite ore is found is limited. It occurs in the pegmatite granite, country known as Radium Hill, a few miles to the south-east of Olary railway-station. Along the line of lode which is officially described as running north-west and south-east, are the prospecting areas known respectively as Radium Hill and Radium Hill Block "A." Of these the former is in occupation of a Sydney proprietary, and the latter is owned by South Australians.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The next important event in the history of the Commonwealth will be the building of the Federal capital, the site of which in New South Wales has been practically decided upon. The surveying and planning how best to lay out the new city will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money and the employment of the highest available skill and talent, and after this work has been satisfactorily accomplished the important task of building the official offices, business places, and dwellings, and laying out the parks and gardens will naturally be a huge and costly undertaking. Those who are entrusted with the work will have the advantage of familiarity with all the leading cities of the world to guide them, and it is right to expect that the Federal capital should possess all the most modern improvements and equipments. It is bound to be a splendid city in all respects and situated in a fine healthy district. Already some of the Federal legislators are looking forward to this consummation of Commonwealth aspirations. The new Ministers of Home Affairs (Mr. King O'Malley), who contemplates a visit to the site, appears determined that it shall be a model city. "It is to be a city of flower parks," he said, "so that the citizens will step out of their houses into parks. We are not going to have any little back streets." If there is any likelihood of the new city becoming an accomplished fact within the next few years it would be a happy idea to endeavour to obtain the services of the Heir-Apparent to the throne at the official opening ceremony. Australians have not yet had an opportunity of welcoming Prince Albert Edward to these shores, and the occasion would be most fitting and appropriate.

RUSSIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Holtze, wife of Dr. Holtze, and the committee of the Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society are interesting themselves in the welfare of a young couple of Russians who have just arrived in South Australia. Mrs. Holtze, who is an accomplished Russian scholar, says the couple are highly educated in their native language and in two other languages, but, unfortunately, although the wife can speak a little English, the husband cannot master a word of it. He was trained for ten years for the medical profession, and devoted a good portion of that time to the study of message. When he was ready to engage in business on his own account the military authorities stepped in and ordered him to Vladivostok as an army surgeon. He strongly protested, but his protestations were fruitless. The military officials would not listen to the arguments, so the young couple decided to quit the country, and they did so, leaving everything behind them, but the money they could raise to carry them away. In the absence of his diploma and papers the husband cannot induce the Massage Association to admit him or the medical profession to take up his case, and it is only reasonable that, failing the production of his credentials, both professions should decline to enrol him. He realises this too, but cannot, for obvious reasons, send to St. Petersburg for his papers. When the matter was mentioned the wife dramatically said in broken English, "Go back, head off ! " at the same time drawing her finger across her throat. There is a lot of grit in both husband and wife, and having only a few pounds left, the former has shown what he is made of by accepting a job on the Port Adelaide wharfs (having failed to obtain other employment through his lack of knowledge of English) as his wife expects to become the mother of an Australian-born child shortly, and he dreads the idea of being without money during her confinement. Although they are Russians, there is a lot of the British bulldog in their characters.

NEW ZEALAND'S RECORD REVENUE.

The Premier (Sir Joseph Ward) stated to-day that the revenue for the year amounted to £9,238,161, which is a record in the history of the Dominion, being £237,076 in excess of that of the previous year. The expenditure totalled £8,621,624, including a balance carried forward from last year of £184,321. This left a surplus of £432,216 at the end of the financial year. The expenditure under the annual appropriation shows a falling off of £98,970. In eight revenue producing departments there was an increase in the revenue of £313,017, and a decrease of £97,736 in three. Customs increased by £41,121, land tax by £17,270, income tax by £16,835, and railways by £208,262. The decreases were in stamps, registration fees and territorial revenue. The total amount spent on public works, independent of sums authorised under separate accounts, was £2,036,176, there being still £654,741 available. During the year £100,000 had been paid off floating Treasury bills. The total graduated tax paid amounted to £226,000 though many attempts were made to evade it. The railway revenue for the year was £3,249,789, the earning power being £3-15-0 per cent. Concessions in railway rates granted during the past 15 years had amounted to £2,882,000, and to employes in the service £871,000. It was proposed to ask Parliament to give its assent to a scheme for setting aside annually a sum sufficient to liquidate the whole debt of the country within 75 years. There would be a definite system of sinking funds for all present and future loans.

THE STATE DEBTS.

When questioned on Tuesday as to the attitude the Federal Government would adopt with regard to taking over the State debts as a part of any arrangements that might be entered into with the States for fixing their financial relations, Mr. Fisher said he did not think there was any necessity for an agreement upon the point. It was not contemplated to enter into any such arrangement, as it was within the power of the Commonwealth to deal with the State debts as a whole under the amendment of the Constitution recently passed by the people. That alteration was sufficiently broad and explicit to enable the Federal Parliament to deal with the State debts question. In the interests of the people if the debts were taken over, he thought it would be wise to have some body in addition, though perhaps not quite apart from the Treasurer, some advisory body, in fact, to deal with these debts.

ROYAL AND AUSTRALIAN NAVAL UNIFORMS.

The Secretary of Defence states that there is no proposal so far in connection with the Commonwealth naval uniform to adopt a mark characteristic of Australia. He says sentiment is rather in the direction of keeping as close as possible to the Royal naval uniform. At the same time there is already some slight difference between the Royal and Commonwealth uniforms. The executive official in Australia wears a star upon the sleeve of his uniform which is exactly the same as that of the British naval man except that upon the sleeve of the latter a coil of gold braid is worn, whereas, in the case of the Commonwealth officer, the braid is triangular. On the buttons there are the words "Australian Commonwealth" round the Royal cipher.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE proposal to name a street of secondary importance near the Avenue Victoria after King Edward VII. will very possibly be dropped, writes a Paris correspondent, in favour of an amendment for re-baptising the Rue Royale in his Majesty's name. It is known that for many years the Paris Municipal Council has made a point of celebrating foreign, local, and national personalities by giving their names to different streets, but it is doubtful whether any such compliment of this kind has been paid by the change of name of so important a street. Alexander III. of Russia is celebrated by a bridge and Avenue connecting the bridge with the Champs Elysees, but both the bridge and the avenue were new, whereas the Rue Royale, leading from the Madeleine to the Place de la Concorde, has had this name for a century at least, and is perhaps one of the best-known thoroughfares in the whole of Paris.

FLYING IN AMERICA.

CURTISS WINS "NEW YORK WORLD" PRIZE.

150 Miles in 170 Minutes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, MAY 30.

The American, Curtiss, has won the "New YorkWorld's" prize of ten thousand dollars for aeroplaning from Albany to Governor's Island, New York. He covered the distance, which is 150 miles, in five hours, alighting once to replenish his petrol. The actual flying time was 170 minutes.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

Settlement Committee's Report.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Educational Settlement Committee, appointed in 1908, composed of influential educationists of all denominations, has presented an exhaustive report which is heartily welcomed by newspapers of both parties. It deals exhaustively with old controversial questions and proposes settlement based on the following principles :—

No child shall be compelled to attend a denominational school against the parents' wish.

Religious education should be regarded, subject to conscientious right of withdrawal, as an integral part of school life.

Administrative arrangements should favour sincerity in religious teaching, showing respect for various forms of conscientious belief among parents and teachers.

The scheme will be elaborated so as to remove grievances arising in areas where only denominational schools exist.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

Party Speculations.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Washington reports state that speculation is rife regarding which section of warring Republicans, Mr. Roosevelt will side with, on his return. The insurgents are jubilant because Mr. Roosevelt has written to one of them asking for a conference on the day of arrival. Regular Republicans declare that Mr. Roosevelt is bound impartially to steer a middle course. Meanwhile nominations for November elections and usual activities preliminary to them are entirely suspended.

REBELLION IN NICARAGUA.

Government Force Heavily Defeated.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Nicaraguan Government forces lost 250 killed and wounded in an unsuccessful assault on the rebel positions at Bluefields.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

Plain Speaking to Greece.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Further telegrams from Constantinople report that the Grand Vizier, in a speech in the Chamber, added that if Greece committed the imprudence to intervene, Turkey must have recourse to arms.

This statement was occasioned by the reading out of strong anti-Greek telegrams from Mussulmans in the provinces.

EMPIRE DAY RIFLE COMPETITION.

Position of Eastern Teams.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Final scores in the *Daily Mail* Empire Day competition, subject to confirmation by mail, show that the leaders remain unchanged. The 2nd Calcutta Rifles are now 25th ; the Malay States, 31st; the Nilgiri Rifles, 74th; the Simla Rifles, 93rd; the Kolar Goldfields, bracketed with Hongkong, 95th; Penang, 115th; and the Uganda Railway, 139th.

ITALIAN MINISTER AT POTSDAM.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Italian Minister, Signor San Guiliano, in returning Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's visit to Rome, had a long conversation with him and Herr von Schoen. He lunched at Potsdam with the Emperor, who conversed with him alone.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY POST IN VIENNA.

Lieut. Hofrichter Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Court Martial has sentenced Lieutenant Hofrichter to death by hanging for sending cachets containing prussic acid to officers of the General Staff.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. and O. s. s. "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 20th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

AUSTRIA'S NEW BALKAN PROVINCES.

Emperor Francis Joseph's First Visit.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, MAY 30.

Emperor Francis Joseph has started on a week's visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina where all creeds are preparing to accord him a hearty welcome. The Semi-official "Fremdenblatt" takes the opportunity of affirming Austria-Hungary's determination to maintain the *status quo* in the Balkans.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

Sir Edward Grey Appealed to.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Correspondence has been published between the Aborigines Protection Society and Sir Edward Grey. The former wrote on 11th May that nothing in the Congo equalled the horror of some acts alleged to take place, in connection with enforced rubber collection, by the British Syndicate at Putumayo, in the Amazon Valley. Evidence was too revolting to be published. Sir Edward Grey, replying on 19th May, says the question is engaging most serious attention and Government is communicating with the United States regarding the course to be pursued.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The latest betting on the Derby to-day is:—

7 to 4 against Nemberg.
2 to 1 against Neil Gow.
10 to 1 against others is offered.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Official Mourning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

The following "Gazette" Extraordinary was issued to-day :—

"In modification of Home Department Notification dated 16th May, 1910, published in "Gazette," Extraordinary of same date the Governor General in Council now direct as follows :—

'It is expected that all persons will remain in deep mourning up to June 17th inclusive and in half mourning up to June 30th inclusive. Officers of His Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services will when in uniform wear a band of crape on the left arm up to November 6th inclusive.'"

DISCHARGE FROM ARMY SOUGHT.

Soldier Courts Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Private R. Roberts, belonging to the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, was arrested this morning at Howrah station on a charge of theft committed in wheeler's Bookstall of two watches. Roberts was only discharged from the Presidency Jail on Saturday last, where he was serving ten weeks' imprisonment in connection with the theft of a bicycle, the property of a Dinapore Banker where he was recently taken. When interrogated by the police why he committed theft he said that he was anxious to obtain conviction and get his discharge from the Army. He will be shortly placed on trial.

THE "BENGALEE" LIBEL CASE.

Settled by Arbitration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The "Bengalee" libel case which arose out of the publication of sensational matters alleged to have taken place in connection with the Midnapore Bomb case has at last been settled by arbitration, the defendants agreeing to publish an apology and pay Rs. 500 to complainant by way of costs.

RECEIVING BRIBES.

Police Sub-Inspector Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DACCA, MAY 30.

The case in which Devendra Bhattacharjee, a Police Sub-Inspector of Raipura Naraingani, with another, stand charged with having accepted a bribe, was taken up this afternoon by Mr. Lambourne, Additional Magistrate. After the examination of two witnesses the Court rose for the day.

CALCUTTA POSTAL PEONS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Peons attached to the Calcutta General Post Office and other adjoining Post Offices of the city have memorialised the Director General for the removal of many grievances, which include leave rules, grant of uniforms, and other small disabilities.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WATHAR.

Through Running Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 30.

We are informed by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, as follows :—"My wire of 24th instant. Through running of trains between Wathar and Satara Road, has been resumed from the 29th instant."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Government of India have decided as regards British Troops in India that any soldier who fires a revised course of musketry for the first time in 1910-11 and who thereby fails to a lower grade of classification will be allowed to draw proficiency or service pay for one class above that in which he has been graduated.

Captain M. G. Quirke, I. M. S, is posted to civil employ, Madras.

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.

Police Sub-Inspector Ruthlessly Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 30.

A diabolical murder, under the most tragic circumstances, of Police Sub-Inspector, Mukand Lal, took place on the night of the 27th May at the police station at Mangtanwala in the Lyallpore district. The facts of the murder are reported to be as follows :—

The deceased Sub-Inspector conducted an inquiry in a theft case, in which two Mahomedans named Sahi and Waluby, were brought in as suspects. The enquiry had not yet finished, and both the suspects were allowed to sleep on the roof of the police station along with the Sub-Inspector. At about midnight, one of the suspects is supposed to have brought a spade, and both are believed to have conspired to kill the Sub-Inspector while he was asleep. Several strokes are alleged to have been inflicted with the spade on the shoulder, face, throat, and skull of the Sub-Inspector, the last stroke breaking his skull. Thinking him to be dead, they threw the spade down on the ground, and this aroused the other policemen. Sahi made good his escape, but Waluby was arrested. Going up on the roof they found the Sub-Inspector in a pool of blood and quite senseless. Medical aid was instantly summoned, and an hospital assistant dressed the wounds. The injured man was removed to the Naukana railway station about ten miles distant from the place and was brought to Lahore, but he died on the way near Warburton station. A post mortem examination was conducted by Dr. Cunningham, Civil Surgeon, Lahore.

On the evening of the 29th the body was taken to the cremation grounds, the procession was attended by all the police officers in uniform, and a large posse of police numbering about 300. The officers, included the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the City Superintendent of Police, and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The Superintendent of Police proceeded to the scene of the murder to make enquiries. The deceased was 45 years of age, with 25 years' service.

MADRAS MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Transvaal Indian Struggle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 30.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Moslem League has submitted the following resolution to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—

"The Council of the Madras Presidency Moslem League places on record its keen disappointment at the unhappy prolongation of the Transvaal Indian struggle and its most earnest protest at the arbitrary deportation to India by the Transvaal Government of a large number of inoffensive Indian subjects of the Crown. The League further respectfully urges upon the Government of India and the Secretary State for India the pressing need to secure the termination of the present condition of affairs, which renders more arduous the work of those who are striving to remove the difficulties in the way of good Government in India."

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Operations Limited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

The question of establishing a Central Agricultural Bank as proposed by Sir V. D. Thackersey has reached the Secretary of State. The Company will have a capital of twenty lakhs and confine their operations to the Bombay Presidency.

THE MONSOON.

Temporary Weakness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

Special cablegrams from the Trades region show the conditions normal. This suggests temporary weakness or slight delay in the arrival of the Arabian Sea monsoon.

The weather in Simla is monsoonish, and there is every indication of an advance of the "chota barsat." The Meteorological Department will not issue their forecast till next month.

An early and normal monsoon is generally expected.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

An impression is gaining ground, that when Mr. Orange, Director General of Education, vacates his appointment, the question of appointing a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council as his successor will be seriously considered and settled.

CHINESE TRADE WITH INDIA.

Effect on Opium Manufacture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

With regard to the reports which come from Hongkong that China has been refusing opium imported from India, and heavy duty is being levied upon Indian opium, the former statement according to official reports is entirely groundless, while the latter is premature. Governor Kwang Tung has made a proposal to place a heavy duty on manufactures in opium, both Indian and local, and this has met with strong opposition from Chinese merchants and British officials.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN AMRITSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 30.

The Amritsar Municipality in a meeting to-day unanimously made a free grant of land to the Amritsar Temperance Society which has been doing much useful work in the direction of temperance reform in the Panjab. The land is situated in the centre of the city and a Temperance Hall will be erected.

EDITOR'S APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 30.

The appeal of Munshi Ram, Editor, "Sahayak" newspaper, against the order of the Special Magistrate, sentencing him to transportation for 7 years, has been rejected by the Punjab Chief Court.

KHAN BAHADUR SORABJEE CHENOI'S DEATH.

A Useful Citizen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MAY 30.

On Friday afternoon there passed away in Secunderabad at the advanced age of ninety years an interesting personage, Khan Bahadur Sorabjee Chenoi who had been identified with this station for a period extending over half a century.

The late Mr. Chenoi had his connection with Secunderabad which dated from the time of the abolition of the British Cantonment at Jalna when he entered into parternership with his brother, Mr. Nuswanjee, having extensive dealings with the British Garrison and the Hyderabad nobility. This partnership was dissolved in 1861. Mr. Chenoi was of an extremely charitable disposition. In 1899 he built a Dharamsala for the exclusive use of the Parsee community which was named after his wife "The Bai Pherozabai Eduljee Chenoi Dharamsala" which on the death of his wife two years later was considerably enlarged to further perpetuate her memory. This lady was ever ready to come to the help of those less fortuuately placed than herself and some time prior to her death she expressed the wish to establish a dispensary for the benefit of the poor of the Cantonment and for this purpose set apart a considerable sum. After her death a proposal was made to erect and endow a building in pursuance of her wishes which on the recommendations of Surgeon General Roberts and Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Fawcett was added to the Civil Hospital as an annexe, and bears her name in commemoration. Mr. Eduljee contributed largely to the fund devoted to its endowment and the "Rai Pherozabai Edaljee Chenoi Hospital Ward for Women and Children" was opened in 1894 and was accepted by Major General Sir Richards Stewart on behalf of the British Government. At the time of the Diamond Jubilee during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon Mr. Eduljee as a mark of appreciation for the numerous benevolent works connected with his name which had to no small extent alleviated the distress existing in the station. Mr. Chenoi ever took a great interest in public affairs and was an energetic member of the Cantonment Committee since its inception until 1904 when old age and failing health enforced his retirement. His resignation was accepted with extreme regret by the Committee which conveyed to him their appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered during the long period he had worked as a non-official member. His son, Mr. Bapujee Eduljee Sorabee Chenoi, was appointed to the vacancy thus created on the Committee.

In Mr. Chenoi the community has lost one who was ever ready to extend his practical sympathy to the aid of those distressed and his death is mourned by many of the other creeds who have reason to look on his various benefactions with gratitude. He leaves three sons and a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren to mourn his loss and his funeral on Saturday was attended by a large concourse of relatives and sympathisers. The third day's Oothamna ceremony was also largely attended and deceased's relatives subscribed the sum augmented by a substantial contribution from Mr. Chenoi's estate of Rs. 50,000 to be devoted to different charitable institutions.

VIENNESE LADIES ORCHESTRA COMPANY.

Dispute among Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

This morning Mr. Dundas, Officiating Commissioner of Police, heard what Mr. and Mrs. Jary had to say on behalf of the members of the Viennese Ladies Orchestra Company. They complained of a series of grievances against the Proprietor of the Tivoli Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Jary stated that they had come out from Austria under a contract for 18 months. The Bandmaster was to receive Rs. 4 daily, while the other members were to draw emoluments of Rs. 2 per day plus board and lodging. Subsequently, the members of the Company were informed that they would receive only half wages. Mrs. Potney, proprietress of the Tivoli, having refused last week's wages the Commissioner of Police was approached. This morning he has advised Mr. and Mrs. Jary to settle the matter amicably with Mrs. Potney.

DERAILMENT OF A WAGON.

Trains Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MAY 30.

A wagon of a goods train was derailed near Amritsar on Sunday morning and the line was blocked for a couple of hours. All trains were consequently delayed.

THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR STATES.

Scheme for Developing Communications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Hon Mr. Webb, President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, is now on a short vist to Simla. He has been considering a scheme for developing communications between the Punjab and Kashmir states the exact nature of which has not yet transpired. He will be proceeding to Kashmir, with a view to examine the different routes and spend a few months in that state. He had an informal conference with the Railway Board this morning.

EFFECT OF NEW TAXES.

Decline in Cigarette Imports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

From the official figures for the month of April, it is difficult to judge the effect of the new taxes. There has been no falling in silver and in the liquor trade, but there has been a heavy decline in the imports of cigarettes. This is accounted for by the fact that bonded warehouses were full of cigarettes, when the new duty was imposed.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 30.

Two matches in the Beresford Polo Tournament were played this evening. Patiala beat the Viceroy's Staff "B" Team by nine goals to two and a match between the Chief of Staff and the Army Department team resulted in a win for the former by eight goals to six. Mr. Mowbray of the Army Department team had a nasty fall, but escaped with only a shaking.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 13.

THE Secretary of the War Office announces that the Second Division at Aldershot will be brought to War Establishment for Army Manœuvres next September, and that it had been decided to complete the units of this Division by utilising the services of regular and special reservists. The services of regular reservists will be made use of to a limited extent only, such as are required being invited to volunteer for about 15 days training during the manœuvre period. The special reservists will be called up to carry out their annual training at such time as will include the manœuvre period and will be embodied in the regular battalions of the regiments to which they belong. By employing special reservists in this manner the cost of bringing the battalions to War Establishment will be considerably less than if the services of regular reservists were utilised for this purpose. Further it is desired to ascertain by an experiment how best special reservists can be amalgamated with the personnel of a regular battalion. The experiment that will be carried out during the forthcoming manœuvres therefore will be of considerable interest inasmuch as the wastage of war in our regular battalions will in future have to be made good mainly from the Special Reserve. The 4th Infantry Brigade which forms part of the Second Division and consists of four battalions of Guards will not be brought to War Establishment for the reason that the Guards whose regular Reserve is sufficient for all purposes have no Special Reserve battalions belonging to them. This brigade will be replaced by the 3rd Infantry Brigade which will be completed to War Establishment in the manner already indicated. The 3rd Brigade forms part of the 1st Division.

GERMANY'S AIRSHIPS.

Immediately after the destruction of Zeppelin II. It was reported that the German War Office had opened up negotiations for the purchase of another vessel of this type. The report was contradicted with ominous promptitude and emphasis. The depth of the differences which divide Count Zeppelin from the military authorities may, however, be judged by the fact that he was yesterday invited to dinner by Prince Schonaich-Carolath for the special purpose of enabling him to discuss "his relationship to the Ministry of War" with the representatives of several Reichstag parties who were his fellow guests.

According to the Lokalanzeiger, "the Count did not go into details, but let it be understood that there existed between him and the War Ministary certain difficulties, the principle grounds for which he saw in the fact that the chief military authorities did not cultivate sufficiently close personal relationships with him." It has, unfortunately, been for some time quite obvious that the real difficulty between the two parties to this controversy is that the War Ministry is reluctant to add more vessels of the Zeppelin type to its aerial flotilla. This impression is not removed by the reply of the War Office to the Carolath dinner party, which is as follows :

There must be some misunderstanding in the repetition of his Excellency Count Keppelin's statements, for, as a result of a personal exchange of views between War Minister von Heeringen and Count Zeppelin a few days ago, it was agreed on both sides that the experience and knowledge of Count Zeppelin with regard to aerial navigation should be made use of in the discussion of certain questions in the Ministry of War.

A red-hot controversy will spring out of this incident, and it will be interesting to see whether the clamour of the uninstructed public and the patriotic consideration that the right system constitutes Germany's sole notable contribution to the development of aerial navigation will induce the military authorities to abandon their present patent predilections in favour of their own airships of what may be called the French type. Just now the Ministry of War has not got unlimited funds at its disposal for the purchase of airships, and it has declined to adopt the policy of subsidising those which are or may be in private hands. The new Zeppelin airship, which will shortly commence pleasure cruises from Friedrichshaven, is being furnished with a regular cabin of mahogany, fitted with revolving seats for its twenty passengers.

TERRITORIALS AT THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Nothing could be calculated better to stimulate keenness throughout the whole Territorial Army and to promote efficiency than the idea of selecting units to join with the Regulars at the Army manœuvres. It is ardently hoped that the units selected will favourably impress the generals under whose command they will be placed, and that the experiment will prove a success, so that in future years the experiment will become a custom. If attendance at Army manœuvres was offered as a prize to those units of the citizen force who had done best during the past year it would give rise to a wholesome rivalry throughout the second line, and tend to increase the efficiency of all units, whilst as regards those lucky ones who found themselves selected the experience would be unique and invaluable.

There are critics, born pessimists, who always look it the dark side of everything, fondly imagining that condemnation is criticism. Some of these cheerful beings have been howling dolefully, and saying the Territorial should learn to walk before he attempts to run, and that it is sheer folly to send Territorials but to Army manœuvres. In this case such a criticism is a display of ignorance, because for all intents and purposes, the chief lesson taught to troops taking part in Army manœuvres is precisely to teach them how to walk. In fact except so far as general officers are concerned the Army manœuvres teach little more than marching, and the simple science of the bivouac—these are also the two things in which Territorials, as a rule, get but little practice, yet the knowledge of which is so essential to successful compaigning. However the only way to test a theory is to put it into practice. The doings of the Territorials who take part in the Army manœuvres will be watched with intense interest, not only by their generals and their critics, but also by their brethren in arms of the Regular Forces. If they do well, and make up with keenness what they lack in experience, then they will have found the easiest and best way to win the respect of their professional comrades. It may be that the attachment of Territorials to the Regulars for manœuvres will do more to foster mutual respect between our first and second line Armies than any amount of regulations or platform platitudes could ; familiarity is said to breed contempt, but the familiarity of comradeship between good men and true cannot but breed respect and mutual esteem.

PRACTICE MOBILISATION.

In season, and perhaps sometimes out of season, the desirability of practising mobilisation has been dealt with in these notes; it is, therefore, pleasant to notice that several units intend to carry out practice mobilisations between now and camp. Perhaps, from a theoritical point of view, no other force in the world is so happily situated so far as a hasty mobilisation is concerned as is our Territorial Army, for the war strength his the same as the peace strength, and therefore no time need be wasted in waiting for Reservists to join the colours. As a matter of fact, however, it is probable that the order to mobilise would give rise to a state of chaos such as never could be experienced by any other force. Nobilisation means the getting together of men and material. The men are there, and there is no reason to believe that they would delay to answer the summons to take the field ; the material, however, is lacking—that is not the fault of the men, nor of their commanders, but of a parsimonious Exchequer. But, granted even that the material were forthcoming one other essential is necessary in order to ensure rapid mobilisation and to ensure drawing the utmost advantage from the men and the material. That essential is organisation and experience. Perhaps it is the Teutonic blood which runs in our veins which leads many of us to believe that organisation and red-tape are synonymous terms. Within certain limits red-tape is not without its uses, but it is an article which is peculiarly liable to produce entanglements when anything unexpected occurs. It is good and wise to lay down certain procedure in the event of mobilisation, and so long as that procedure is liberally interpreted by intelligent individuals all will be well. But who can guarantee that such will be the case? It is all very well to bring out voluminous instructions as to mobilisation ; such documents do much good, if it is only because they teach people to give thought to a matter which might otherwise escape their notice ; but such instructions can be overdone. On mobilisation, as in war, it is the unexpected which occurs, and no red-tape encyclopedia could be sufficiently complete to deal with all the possible complications of a Territorial mobilisation. Nothing but practice and experience will teach us the best way of doing things. It took fifty years for us to evolve the safety bicycle, fifteen to produce the reliable motor-car ; it remains to be seen how many years of experiment and practice it will take to evolve an economical and efficient Territorial mobilisation machine. Rome was not built in a day, nor was it built by red-tape. The Territorial units which takes to heart the necessity of learning how best to mobilise itself rapidly will see that in each experiment it will find means of accelerating the process by at least one hour. In times of emergency an hour gained is of incalculable value—more especially so far as partially-trained troops are concerned.

BOY SCOUTS.

One of earliest letters encouragement received in connection with the Boy Scouts Fund was from the the Lord Mayor of London, who warmly commended it to all who had at heart the well-being of the growing youth of England. Further City interest has since been forthcoming in the shape of letters and contributions, whilst Tuesday witnessed yet another tangible expression of approval in the form of a handsome donation from one of the best known firms in the City. With the generosity which marks all their public-spirited action, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons conveyed to the "Telegraph" their intension of contributing the sum of £150 to the Fund, in three annual instalments, as a mark of sympathy with the work undertaken by General Sir Robert Baden-Powell on behalf of the thousands of lads who have joined the organisation he has brought into being. Such a lead will doubtless be followed by many of the other prominent City firms who seldom fail to identify themselves in a practical manner with every work of national importance.

REJOICINGS AT LIMBDI.

Marriage of the Heir-Apparent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LIMBDI, MAY 30.

A grand and imposing Durbar was held yesterday morning in honour of the marriage of Kumar Shri Digvijaysingh, Heir-Apparent. It was attended in large numbers by the bhayats, officers, leading merchants and shethias. The Thakorsahib accompanied by the Heir-Apparent and other princes arrived punctually at 9 when all saluted them. The usuall nugur being over, the pandits and bards recited benedictory verses way.

The Thakoresahib then rose amidst loud acclamations, and delivered an interesting speech on this remarkable connection between the Jhalla family of Limbdi and Rathod family of Idar. This had indeed shed a historic lustre on the fair name of the Jhalla family.

He then announced several generous concessions to his subjects amidst loud cheers. These concessions include the abolition of the sanghoti tax, liberal pensions to ten poor Rajput widows from his private pocket, a monthly scholarship of Rs. 20. called the Sir Pratapsinghi Scholarship, to be given for collegiate studies, the granting of the right of selling land to unprivilegad classes and an increment of Rs. 50 in the Revenue Karbhari's salary. He also declared that the Rani Saheb most munificiently offered Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of an educational scheme on the lines of the Tata scheme and Rs. 2,000 for constructing bathing ghats. Mr. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading cotton merchant, then duly eulogized the generous, enlightened and noble ideals and concessions of the Thakorsahib and Ranisahib.

The usual distribution of pan and attar being over, the Durbar terminated.

A SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SHILLONG, MAY 30.

The third edition of the pamphlet "Swadeshi Bharat" published by an anonymous author in Calcutta, has been declared forfeited to His Majesty.

THE LATE KING AND THE HINDOO GIANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your widely read paper to relate a little act of kindness, which our late beloved King-Emperor showed to a poor Hindoo peasant a day or two after his arrival in Bombay in 1875 as Prince of Wales.

Upon learning that H. R. Highness and Staff were to visit the famous Walkeshwar Temple on Malabar Hill, I took up with me the Great Hindoo peasant giant and placed him at my side so that the Prince and Giant should have a good view of each other. Immediately the Royal Party arrived and alighted from their carriages they walked up to where we were standing and looking admiringly at the Giant for a few minutes. H. R. Highness enquired through Sir F. H. Souter, the then Commissioner of Police, the man's age and height.

In reply to the questions put by the Commissioner of Police the man stated he was 32 years of age and his height was 7 feet 6 inches, but with his chuppuls and turban on he stood over 8 feet. Upon hearing this the Prince remarked that he was the tallest man he had ever seen and that he would look remarkably well under the Horse Guards Gates in London.

After putting a few more questions H. R. Highness with his usual characteristic good nature commanded the Commissioner of Police to give the Giant a handsome present as a souvenir of his having seen probably the tallest man in the world at the very beginning of his tour in India.—Yours, etc.,

J. McDERMOTT.

The Cabins, Middle Colaba, 30th May.

Reply to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Dadabhai Nawrojee in reply to his letter of condolence:—

From Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Versova, Thana District.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 8th May 1910, and to express the sincere thanks of Government for your expressions of sympathy and condolence upon the occasion of the lamented death of His late Majesty the King-Emperor, and to assure you that the message will be transmitted to the proper quarter. (Sd.) J. E. B. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government.

COTTON FRAUDS IN BOMBAY.

Theft of Railway Receipts.

IN connection with the cotton fraud perpetrated in Bombay by Thakurdass Nathubhai of Surat on the firm of Harnandrai Fulchand in which Thakurdass succeeded in obtaining an advance of Rs. 35,000 on bogus railway receipts for 395 bales of cotton, it might be remembered that Thakurdass on his plea of guilty was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Batchelor at the Bombay Sessions Court.

Inspector R. R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police then arrested Kashiram Ramchandra, a native of Surat, and charged him before the First Class Magistrate at Surat with stealing a book containing railway receipts from the Goods Station at Surat. Mr. Mirza further charged him with forgery in writing up five receipts from the receipt book and signing the same as Stationmaster, Nardana. Mr. Mirza also charged Kashiram Ramchandra, a brother of the accused, with disposing of a part of the stolen receipt book.

From the evidence it appeared that Thakurdass asked the accused Kashiram, who was a clerk to the Railway Carting Agent at Surat to procure him goods receipt forms from the Goods Office to which Kashiram had access. In December last, Kashiram, it is alleged stole one blank receipt book containing two hundred pages, and out of the same he prepared five receipts for 395 bales of cotton to be delivered at Colaba. The bales were alleged to have been booked from Nardana and signed there. Thakurdass on the strength of these bogus receipts, obtained Rs. 35,000 from the firm of Harnandrai. Kashiram was arrested at Bardoli. His brother Nurbheram, seeing him in police custody went to Surat, opened Kashiram's house and destroyed the book of receipts. Nurbheram was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. Kashiram has been committed to Surat District Sessions on charges of theft and forgery.

A KING OF PREACHERS.

Dr. Alexander McLaren.

A King of preachers has died in Alexander McLaren, who made his pulpit in Manchester famous throughout the world. Two of the finest appreciations of his unique life appeared in the "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian". "Alexander McLaren," said the "Times", "is a notable instance of the power which the Pulpit, and the Noncone formist pulpit, is still able to exercise in the modern world. He was, and he desired to be, nothing but a preacher." "He was," adds the "Times," "by the confession of those who had the best opportunity of judging, the greatest preacher in any of the Free Churches, and worthy to be ranked with the great preachers of the Established Church whom this century has produced. If his pulpit had been in St. Mary's, Oxford, or in St. Paul's, his fame would have been as great, as his influence already has been as wide, as Newman's or Liddon's. If, as Schleiermacher said, good preaching ought to combine perfect moral humility with energetic independence of thought, a profound sense of sin with respect for criticism and a passion for truth, Alexander McLaren will take his place among the comparatively small company of the great preachers of the world. In a period of unrest and rapid change, especially among the Nonconformists he presented a fine example of constancy,' continues the "Times." "And perhaps his long continuance in one place, with spirit unquenched and eye undimmed, and his refusal to quit the task of expounding the Bible to one of the most exigent communities in the world, was not the least of the lessons which he gave to his age. It must be profoundly touching to the multitudes of people who have received their best spiritual impulses from Dr. McLaren's ministry to know that his noble service was only rendered at the cost of intense mental agony. As Robertson of Brighton had to bear the double burden of physical pain and domestic trouble in order to become the most influential preacher of our century, and as Spurgeon had to learn in constant illness the humility which brilliant and unbroken success might have easily impaired, so the cross came to McLaren in the form of a mental depression and discouragement which to his friends appear unaccountable.

HIS ELECTRICAL POWRR.

"Although," says the "Times," "he devoted himself exclusively to the work of the pulpit, refused to visit and eschewed all outside engagements, his influence was felt throughout Manchester; and the influence became more penetrating and more widely diffused every year. The substance of his preaching he himself described: 'I have tried to preach Christ as if I believed in Him, not as if I had hesitations and peradventures and limitations. And I have tried to preach Him as if I lived on Him; and that is the bottom of it all that we shall ourselves feed on the truth that we proclaim to others.' But of the numerous preachers who could say as much as that only one here and there possesses McLaren's electrical power, which made the congregation unable to be inattentive, because it gave to the hearer the sense of being under a spell. On Sunday he was unable, or unwilling, to say a word to anyone out of the pulpit. In quiet meditation or inward wrestling, his spirit concentrated itself on his great task: and the delivery of the discourse, not written but thoroughly thought out and digested, was a sustained utterance of pent-up power. The characteristics of these sermons, which have been heard for forty years in Manchester by thronging congregations, and in their published form have gone all over the world, are mainly these: There was a most careful and often felicitous exposition of the text, which implied though it seldom betrayed, an exact scholarship in Greek and Hebrew. There followed a perfectly natural division of the subject under two or three heads. Each head was then carefully elaborated, and clothed in language which was formed by a very intimate acquaintance with our best literature. And the application was sure to come in the form of a personal appeal to repentance, or to righteousness, or to service. Illustrations were rare, but always singularly apt, and drawn by preference, not from daily life, but from literary or scientific sources." The "Times," says that McLaren's long series of printed sermons "are now the treasured possession of the Church, a library of homiletical literature, and may fairly challenge comparison with the publications of the greatest preachers."

HIS IMPRESSIVE DELIVERY.

"The most sympathetic critic of Dr. McLaren's printed sermons could have but a very inadequate conception of his power as a preacher unless he had heard them from his own lips," says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". "His delivery was measured, deliberate, and never impassioned, strikingly effective; his voice, though not resonant, and at times even harsh, was skilfully modulated, and when it sank almost into a whisper,—a whisper however, which carried into the furthest corner of the crown large church,—was thrillingly impressive. The personal magnetism of the orator, wielding all the resources of his art with a boldness and a skill which were never allowed to obtrude themselves for a moment, and losing every thought of himself in the greatness of his theme, conveyed it with irresistible force to his hearers. He was an admirable but wholly unconventional reader, and it has often been said that it was well worth attending a service if only to hear him read the lessons.

"To Dr. McLaren's printed sermons no juster or more well-considered tribute has been paid than in the words used by the then Bishop of Manchester on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait: 'In an age which has been charmed and inspired by the sermons of Newman and Robertson of Brighton [the combination was characteristic of the speaker], there were no published discourses which, for profundity of thought, logical arrangement, eloquence of appeal and power over the human heart exceeded in merit those of Dr. McLaren'. 'I remember, when I was a young student,' Dr. McLaren once said, 'talking to Thomas Binney, the man that taught me to preach ; for he came at the time when the last rolling thunders of Johnsonian eloquence were just dying out of the Dissenting pulpit, and he taught us, as I remember himself once saying to me, to "stand on our hind legs and talk."'

Dr. McLaren was born in Glasgow in 1826. In his sixteenth year he decided to become a minister, and entered Stepney College. He was B. A. before he was twenty, and in his twenty-first year went to Portland Chapel, Southampton, where he remained twelve years. In 1858 he went to Union Chapel, Manchester, and his jubilee as a preacher was celebrated in 1902. He retired from his pulpit in 1903, and went to live at Edinburgh, where he died, at the age of eighty-four. He was made a D. D. of Edinburgh in 1877, and was President of the Baptist Union in 1875 and 1901.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Recent Judgmemt an Effective Bar.

IT is to be hoped the Indian public will not fail to take notice of the very important judgment lately delivered by the Chief Justice of British Columbia. Its effect, says the "Pioneer", comes nothing short of setting up a complete bar to immigration from India to Canada, at any rate in the present state of communications. The Canadian order in Council on the subject says:—"The landing in Canada is, and the same is hereby, prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon tickets purchased in that country." The case taken by the Immigration Department was that of a Punjabi, Nathu Ram, who had arrived at Vancouver via Hongkong which is the route which practically all Indian emigrants to Canada to take. Nathu Ram stayed a fortnight at Hongkong to change ships and the question was whether he could be said to have arrived by "continuous journey" from his country of origin. The case was carried to the Appeal Court of the Province whose decision was in the negative. The Chief Justice expressed sympathy with the hard case of Nathu Ram, but was in no doubt as to the interpretation of the law as it stood, and so the unfortunate emigrant will be shipped back whence he came. The law may be an absurd law, and an illiberal one, although we have to bear in mind the stringent prosecutions which Canada has to take in this matter but it exists and its existance has to be recognised. Until there is a direct line of vessels running from Calcutta to western Canada access to the country would seem to be absolutely debarred to the Indian emigrant ; and the fact cannot be too widely known to prevent more Indians finding themselves in the unfortunate plight of Nathu Ram.

SECRET HISTORY.

Reported British Offer to Germany.

The new book of secret German history, "Rulers of Germany," by Herr Rudolf Martin, was published in Berlin three weeks ago and there was a rush for the first copies owing to the animated discussion proceeding in the Press of Germany concerning its revelations. So far as England is concerned one of the most interesting passages is that in which the author describes in detail the attempts made by Great Britain about ten years ago to come to an understanding, if not to an actual alliance, with Germany, and the rejection of the overtures made in the first place by Lord Salisbury and repeated by Lord Lansdowne. Herr Martin's record of this episode in Anglo-German relations may be summed up as follows:—

In November, 1899, conversations took place between Great Britain and Germany regarding the possibility of an Anglo-German agreement on Morocco, and it was suggested that this country should be divided into two spheres of influence. Germany was to have the ports on the Atlantic coast as coaling stations, and Britain was to have the strip along the Mediterranean coast and opposite Gibraltar. Prince Bulow, who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received these British overtures with marked coolness, and nothing resulted from them. One good opportunity for creating a bond of friendship between the two countries was gone, but another chance presented itself two years later in 1901, when Prince Bulow had become Chancellor of the Empire. This time, there was no mention of Morocco, but Great Britain made overtures to Germany for the conclusion of an Anglo-German alliance, whereby England's addition to the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy) would have transformed that combination of Powers into a Quadruple Alliance. These negotiations began in January, 1901, and were broken off in March of the same year owing to Germany's lack of friendly response.

The negotiations in 1901 (continues the author) were initiated by Mr. Chamberlain, and continued by the Marquess of Lansdowne as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour were entirely in agreement with the steps taken by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne. The British Government explained to Germany that the period for England's splendid isolation had passed, and that Great Britain must seek an alliance with one of the groups of Continental Powers. The British Government pointed out that one party in England favoured the idea of combining with France and Russia, and said at once that a failure of the negotiations with Germany would cause England to come to an understanding with those two countries. The British Government offered to join the Triple Alliance, and promised that the treaty would be ratified by Parliament, and that the "casus fœderis" should ensue as soon as one of the contracting Powers was attacked simultaneously by two enemies.

This magnificent proposal, which was put forward by the British Government, was of a nature to realise one of Prince Bismarck's favourite ideas. As long ago as 1878, during the Berlin Congress, Prince Bismarck discussed with Lord Beaconsfield, for whom he had an especial liking, the basis of an Anglo-German Alliance. . . . After Lord Salisbury had formed his Cabinet in 1886, Prince Bismarck entered into correspondence with him for the purpose of paving the way for an "entente cordiale" or an alliance between England and the Triple Alliance. This correspondence between Prince Bismarck and Lord Salisbury is one of the most important secrets of recent history. It proves that Prince Bismarck would have welcomed and accepted the advances made by England in 1899 and 1901 to conclude an "entente" or an alliance with Germany.

Subsequently, in 1896, the Marquess of Salisbury made another attempt to bring about an "entente cordiale" with Germany, and at that time he was inclined to agree with the Germany Government regarding a partition of the Near East British and German spheres of influence respectively.

EMPEROR KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

Herr Martin bitterly criticises Prince Bulow for rejecting Great Britain's overtures in 1901, and remarks:—

In view of the Emperor William's especial liking for England, it appears improbable that Great Britain's offers would have been rejected if the Emperor had been fully informed regarding the "pourparlers," but Prince Bulow and Herr von Holstein preferred not to communicate knowledge of their conversations with other diplomatists to the Emperor.

According to the author, Prince Bulow not only missed an opportunity of coming to terms with Great Britain, but also deliberately rejected overtures made to the German Government by France in the most critical days of the Moorish crisis:—

After England had been driven by Prince Bulow's blunders into the arms of France, there occurred in May, 1905, an unexpected opportunity for Germany to drive a wedge between Great Britain and France. Shortly before M. Delcasse's fall, the French Premier, M. Rouvier, and M. Etienne made confidential offers of an "entente cordiale" with Germany, combined with an arrangement of the Moorish difficulty. After brief reflection, and after discussing the matter with Herr von Holstein, Prince Bulow rejected within 24 hours the French offer which was communicated to him on May 5, 1905, at Karlsruhe.

NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE.

Lord Kitchener's Plan Adopted.

Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand announced, in a speech at Winiton on the Government's policy, that it had been decided to adopt Lord Kitchener's recommendations with regard to defence. Legislation would be introduced, said the Premier, to increase the age for compulsory training to twenty-five years of age, and the peace establishment to 20,000 trained men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, in addition to 38,250 junior and senior cadets between twelve and eighteen and 10,000 recruits between the ages of eighteen and nineteen. He was asking Parliament to authorise Lord Kitchener's recommendations for harbour defences. He estimated the annual cost of internal defence at £400,000, and said the country could well afford it. Tenders were being invited for two long distance wireless stations, with a radius of 1,250 nautical miles, doubtless at the bay and the Bluff, and three medium with a distance each of 500 nautical miles at Gisborne, Sumner, and Cape Farewell. They would thus be able to communicate with Sydney, Melbourne, and the outlying islands.

Dealing with finance Sir Joseph Ward said there had been a successful financial year. The export figures showed a record amounting in value to £21,410,000, and exceeding the imports by over six millions. The ordinary revenue amounted to £9,240,000 for the year, the largest recorded, exceeding any previous year by nearly £200,000. Another £100,000 of permanent Treasury bills had been paid off. The net surplus for the year was £432,000, which showed a marvellous recovery in so short a time. The railway revenue was £321,000 in excess over that of the previous year, net earnings being £3 15s. 7d. per cent. He proposed to submit a comprehensive scheme for a sinking fund with a currency of seventy-five years for the payment of the whole of the Dominion loans, and to provide £156,000 per annum during that period, while all future loans would have a provision for the payment to the sinking fund.

The fresh lands settled during the year for selection amounted to 2,271,000 acres, providing for 8,000 additional settlers, inclusive of families. It was proposed, in addition to the present system of immigration, to arrange that those here requiring labour should secure it through the labour departments. In the North Island 454,000 acres of native lands had been opened for settlement during the year, and half a million acres were under survey this year.

With regard to domestic legislation, said Sir Joseph Ward, he proposed to introduce national annuities as a provision for workers incapacitated by sickness or accident, and also for the relief of people of small means during maternity and of widows with families too young to earn a living. The two latter would be on a contributory basis. It was proposed to introduce anti-trust legislation to ensure freedom of trade and prevent monopolies and other abuses, and also legislation for electoral reform, the acquisition and control of the water supply and power, the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, and the modernising of the law of libel. In conclusion, the Premier said the trade prospects were good, and there were evidences of prosperous times, but he recommended that caution and prudence should be the people's watchword.

BRITISH AVIATION.

Features of English Flying Meetings.

A summer of capital sport so far as aviation is concerned in England, a London correspondent writes, it is probable that eight or ten meetings will take place. At the moment the dates of seven may be set forth. They are:—

Meeting.	Date.
Doncaster	June 4—11
Northumberland Aero Club (Boldon Racecourse, near Newcastle)	June 18
Wolverhampton (Dunstall Park Racecourse)	June 27—July 2
Bournemouth	July 11—16
Southport	July 28—August 3
Lanark	August 6—13
Aintree	August 15—20

Southend is doing its utmost to arrange a meeting. From its nearness to London this should be a success, given an attractive programme. At Blackpool also under the auspices of the Lancashire Aero Club, a keen endeavour is being made to hold another meeting this summer. This fixture, if arranged, may take the place of that at either Southport or Aintree. Having seen aeroplanes pass over towns and countryside, people will demand more than the spectacle of machines circling above an aerodrome. Last summer it was a sufficient marvel to see a man in the air. Now the science has progressed so astonishingly that the man must do more than merely fly. He must perform some daring evolution in the air, or else fly across country. Most of the organisers of the forthcoming events appear to recognise this need for variety. At Bournemouth and Lanark especially the endeavour will be to provide two or three novel aerial contests each day. Apart from high flying there will be a number of altogether new tests prepared, most of them designed to illustrate the possibilities of flight from a practical point of view. At the two international meetings, Bournemouth and Lanark, it is now certain that a capital list of foreign competitors will be available. Popular heroes arise among aviators. Such champions as Mr. Farman, M. Paulhan, and M. Latham, and M. Rougier attract great crowds wherever they fly. Luckily, in view of the great number of meetings which will take place this summer, several new masters of flight have come to the front. There are insistent demands for the services of the daring Effimoff, a Russian avitor, who at the flying grounds at Chalons and also at the recent international meeting at Nice has proved himself a pilot of extraordinary daring and resource. Several other foreign aviators may be mentioned who will be "stars" this summer—Olieslagers, who flies a Bleriot monoplane with exceptional skill, and Chavez and Durray, two Farman pilots of outstanding merit.

BRITISH FLYING MEN.

British pilots who have come to the front with a bound must not be forgotten. Mr. Claude Grahame White, who struggled against M. Paulhan so gallantly for the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize; Captain Bertram Dickson, who defeated many French champions at the recent Tours aviation meeting; and Mr. C. S. Rolls, who more than held his own at Nice, may specially be mentioned. The springing up of British aviators is particularly interesting in view of the fact that more than one of the flying meetings this summer will be carried out exclusively by flying men from the United Kingdom. There is every possibility, too, that Englishmen will be able to give an exceedingly interesting demonstration of flight. In the list appended is a possible programme of all-British aviators—each of whom is able to give a creditable exposition of flight:—

Mr. Grahame White.
Mr. C. S. Rolls.
Captain Dickson.
Lieutenant Gibbs.
Mr. Moore-Brabazon.
Mr. Ogilvie.
Mr. Rawlinson.
Mr. Cecil Grace.
Mr. Mortimer Singer.
Mr. Graham Gilmour.
Mr. F. R. Maclean.
Mr. G. H. Cockburn.
Mr. Maurice Egerton.
Mr. James Radley.
Mr. S. F. Cody.

WOMEN AVIATORS.

An entire novelty this summer will be the appearance of women aviators at the flying meetings. By midsummer it is expected quite a dozen women will be able to fly well. At present the total is half a dozen. For the English meetings the names of two aviatresses have already been mentioned as competitors—the Baronne de La Roche, who flies a Voisin biplane, and Miss Viola Spencer Kavanagh, an English-woman who went to Pau to learn to fly a Bleriot monoplane. In France women pupils have all made astonishing progress. Their natural lightness of touch has been of great service to them in learning to manipulate the levers of an aeroplane. From the point of view of organisers of flying meetings the presence of women competitors will be an exceedingly welcome novelty.

COST OF LEARNING TO FLY.

A feature of aviation this summer, apart from the great number of meetings and the large prizes to be won at them, will be the inauguration of many flying schools. An astonishing number of young men are now eager to fly. Hundreds have, for instance, written during the past ten days to Mr. Claude Grahame White, asking what is the best machine to learn to fly upon, and the most suitable grounds for practice. The best method for a beginner is to learn to fly at some "school" before he buys an aeroplane. If he does this he will run less risk of damaging his own machine. A fair tuition fee for being instructed either upon a monoplane or biplane is 100 guineas. In addition a pupil is generally called upon for a deposit to cover any damage he may do to the school machine while practising upon it. A sum of £50 is usually asked under this head. An additional payment is necessary to guard against third party risks. After he has gained a knowledge of flying at a school the beginner may safely purchase an aeroplane of his own, and enjoy good sport with the least possible risk of smashing his machine.

SUGAR-RAISING IN ENGLAND.

America's Experience of Beet.

The discussion in England concerning the possibility of establishing a beet-sugar industry in the British Isles is being followed with sympathetic interest among American-growers, who have had experience of the beneficent effect of protection in developing sugar-beet culture in the United States. The American tariff protecting the industry, writes the New York correspondent of the "Standard," after twelve years of operation, is advantageously affecting nearly 100,000 persons engaged in growing beet and producing the sugar. They are receiving approximately £7,000,000 a year for their labour. Opinion among American experts is that English soil is capable of raising the highest quality of sugar-beet, and it has been a cause of frequently expressed surprise in the United States that Great Britain, per capita the largest consumer of sugar in the world, has not taken steps long ago to encourage the beet-sugar industry. Every modern country, except the United Kingdom, is making a great effort to manufacture locally all the sugar needed for home consumption, from beet, taking the trade from the tropical cane countries.

Mr. Truman G. Palmer, secretary of the American Beet Sugar Association, and the leading American expert on the subject, recently made an extended tour of Europe, investigating sugar-beet cultivation. On his return he gave evidence before the Congressional Ways and Means Committee that revised the American tariff last year. Mr. Palmer spoke glowingly of the prospect of raising beet in Great Britain. The absence of a protective tariff and the preponderance of large landed estates had kept the industry from being established in the past, he said. The system of yearly tenancies for farms made it difficult or impossible, for factory projectors to secure long time contracts for beet, but this difficulty was being obviated by the movement for making a class of small agricultural landowners. Mr. Palmer summed up his experience in England in these words:—"Of late there has been no little agitation looking to the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in the several British islands with a view to the gradual employment of their vast hordes of unemployed. Prominent sugar importers, who admitted they had been lifelong followers of Cobden and Adam Smith, told me they were now firm advocates of establishing the industry in the British Isles for the purpose above-mentioned. The general impression which I heard expressed in England was that that country would be on a protective tariff basis within five years. Should this occur, and the cutting up of land continue, it is more than possible that the beet-sugar industry will become the leading agricultural industry of Great Britain, for it is claimed that the tonnage, sugar contents and purity of the beet grown there are higher than in any country on the Continent." What Protection has done for the beet-sugar industry in the United States is easily traced, for the industry is a new one, having been protected by the Dingly tariff in 1897. Before Protection there were six beet-sugar factories in the United States whose output was 40,000 tons a year. Now there are about seventy factories, making 550,000 tons of sugar a year, an increase of over 1,300 per cent. Employment in the factories has been created for 5,500 working men, earning about £725,000 yearly.

INCIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.

But the employment created for American labour in the refining factories is only a small part of the beneficent results brought about by protection. The farmer have gained most. There are approximately 90,000 American agriculturist engaged now in raising sugar-beets, and they are receiving £6,000,000 a year from the sugar factories for their beet crops. Over £30,000,000 has been paid American farmers in the twelve years of Protection for their crops. Under Free Trade this money would have been expended abroad. The protective duty has not raised the price of sugar to the consumers. The average price for twelve years previous to the establishment of Protection was 2 3-4d. per pound for sugar. The average price since protection has been 2 1-4d. The sugar-beet industry in the United States is really only in its infancy, but the number of beet-growers is increasing, and it is confidently predicted that it will reach half a million. The farmers are being more and more attracted to beet culture not only because of the good prices beet brings, but also because beet has a tonic influence on the soil, increasing the productivity of other crops. The beet is a land purifier, making the soil richer, and allowing a more abundant harvest of rotation crops. It clears the land of alkali, and, according to a report of Mr. Palmer, it has infused new vitality into the well-worn European farms, and Mr. Palmer declares that Continental farmers are so anxious to grow sugar-beet that, in order not to show favouritism, the factories, after receiving all the offers of acreage, allot each farmer his percentage, as is done with an over-subscribed bond issue. This is the result of assiduous cultivation of the sugar industry by protective tariffs. About two-thirds of the world's sugar is produced from beet, and from California eastward across the United States and Europe to Manchuria there are 1,300 beet sugar factories. Great Britain alone does not contribute to the total, because she prefers, under Free Trade, to purchase sugar abroad, keeping her own working men unemployed, rather than adopt Protection, grow beets, and manufacture sugar locally, and give employment to her own people. The sugar-beet is not a difficult vegetable to grow. The American average of sugar extracted from each plant is 12·5 per cent., though sometimes it runs as high as 25 per cent. Government experiments are being conducted constantly to secure a purer beet, and the opinion of the Department of Agriculture is that there will be produced ultimately a beet giving a much larger quantity of saccharin than can now be extracted. Great Britain imports about £20,000,000 of refined and unrefined sugar annually. There is no reason why a large part of this sugar should not be grown in the United Kingdom, just as other countries not so advantageously situated for sugar-beet culture as the British Isles are supplying their own needs from homegrown beet. Beet sugar is becoming recognised as one of the best agricultural products to develop, and with the strides that are being taken in the cultivation of a beet producing more saccharin, American experts believe it to be only a question of time when cane sugar will not be marketed at all except for local consumption in cane countries.

NEW ENGLISH PRIMA DONNA.

Foremost among the "prime donne" of Mr. Thomas Beecham's forthcoming opera season is Miss Maggie Teyte, whose career reads like a romance. Miss Teyte was born at Wolverhampton, but came early to London with her parents. Five years ago, while singing one evening at a small concert, the young girl, so impressed a gentleman present by the beauty of her voice that he induced some friends to take an interest in her musical progress, with the result that Miss Teyte was sent to Paris to study with Jean de Reszke. Her first appearance in public in Paris was at Rinaldo Hahn's Mozart Festival, in May, 1906, when she sang with Mme. Lilli Lehmann, M. Ancona, and M. Edouard de Reszke. Both on this occasion and in the following month, when she sang at Jean de Reszke's "at home," the seventeen-year-old English girl made a great hit. Through the indisposition of a principal Miss Teyte made her debut at the Opera Comique in "Circe" on April 17, 1907, when she was singled out as the feature of the production by both Press and audience. But the English girl's real conquest of the Parisian music-lovers was reserved for her appearance as Melisande in Debussy's "Peleas et Melisande," on June 13, 1908. She had signed a contract at the Opera Comique after her success in "Circe" the year before, but had had to wait a whole year for a part. When her opportunity came, however, Miss Teyte made full use of it, and she scored an immediate triumph.

DEBUT IN LONDON.

Her real London debut took place in October, 1909, when she attracted considerable notice, singing at numerous important concerts and giving four recitals. Miss Teyte's three years' contract with the Opera Comique expired this spring, leaving her free to make a name in her own country. However, she returned to Paris recently to create a part in a new opera by Debussy which was being written specially for her, but the production had to be indefinitely postponed as the work was not completed. While in Paris Miss Teyte was engaged to sing at the American concert given in aid of the victims of the flood, and at another important function at the Palais Musical. Miss Teyte was to have made her appearance on the second day of the Beecham season at His Majesty's in Massenet's "Wherther," but a postponement has been necessary.

"I am afraid, as it is, I shall have to sing the part of Charlotte in French," said Miss Teyte to a representative, "though all the rest of the members of the cast are singing in English. But I have studied and heard the part only in French, and, having had such short notice to sing for Mr. Beecham in 'Werther' I have not had time to relearn it in English.

"The operas I shall take part in besides 'Werther' are 'Fra Diavola,' 'Figaro,' and probably 'Il Seraglion. Curiously enough, Mozart's operas go remarkably well in English, and I love singing them in my native tongue—which, by the way, I do not consider ungrateful to sing in."

IMPORTANT LAND CASES.

Claim of a Crore and Tewety-Eight Lakhs.

Mr. H. P. Duval, Special Land Acquisition Collector of Alipore, has recently referred two cases to the Court of the Special Land Acquisition Judge, Mr. A. Goodeve, in which the amount involved is more than one and a quarter crore of rupees. The lands in both cases are situated at Sahiban Bagicha and the chief claimants are the Collector of the 24 Parganahs, the Garden Reach Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., who were the Monrasi Makurari tenants of the Collector, and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. The acquisition is made on behalf of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. The total land acquired in the two cases is 140 bighas, on which the Garden Reach Spinning and Weaving Company have their cotton mills and machinery, and the British India Steam Navigation Company have their coal depot and dwellinghouses. The claim comprises the value of the land, structures, machinery, electric light and power plant, and also compensation for damages. The total claim, which has been amended from time to time on all the heads, in one case amounts to Rs. 1,14,02,572 and Rs. 14,32,006 in the other, while the Collector's award for the first is Rs. 14,48,628 and for the latter Rs. 6,20,792. Thus the present claim exceeds the Collector's award by one crore and eight and a half lakh. The claim for damages only in one case is Rs. 52,853, while the Collector's award is Rs. 19,056. There are many points of law involved in both the cases, and the Court has fixed July 14 for the hearing which is expected to occupy two months. The claimants are at present represented by Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Company.

PROHIBITED GOLF CLUBS.

BY HENRY LEACH.

The sharp suddenness and the vast importance of the announcements that have been made from St. Andrews as to the disqualification of certain forms of clubs have thrown the world of golf—the great world of the game, is distinguished from any little set of players of the championship class or something approaching thereto, who are too often and quite erroneously imagined to represent the whole game—into a state of upset and perturbation. Golfers of a nervous and pessimistic kind are worrying themselves so much about their putters, and whether they are "legal" or not, that they are in that state of mind when men see things quite plainly that do not really exist. Thus the other day a man showed me a putting cleek which was as much the conventional putting cleek as any that was ever forged with a pipe or a star as the brand upon it, and yet its owner had come to have doubts about its virtue. Such fearing ones can see bends and twists where the line from the top of the neck or socket to the base of the heel is that which conforms exactly to Euclid's condition for perfect straightness, and such men conceive that their only safety lies in the use of an antiquated wooden article made at St. Andrews some time during the mid-Victorian period, and finished in a very primitive kind of way.

PUTTERS TRIED AT MID-SURREY.

Because of the largeness and varied character of its membership, and not because of any radicalism in sentiment, there are probably trials given to a greater variety of putters at the Mid-Surrey course than on any other. Heaven forefend that it should be given to any just man that he should be set to compile a list of all the different kinds of putters that have been invented, but there are men here who have played with a fair proportion of the number, and one of them who has in his locker probably the finest collection of putters, ancient and modern, that has ever been got together. But here, for a reproach and a warning, we have nailed to the wall in the smoke room the old-fashioned wooden putter that was employed by no less a hero than F. G. Tait, and in these anxious days you may see the man who has in his bag—or had until last week—a Schenectady or something with a neck that leaned over to the face, which has now to be committed to the outer darkness, gazing up somewhat wistfully to this the noble ideal of St. Andrews, and wondering if, now that a change must be made, it shall be to this kind—the putter of all the most glorious traditions. Did we all putt with such the Rules Committee at St. Andrews would surely feel that we had moved several full shots nearer to Utopia. However, hoary as is the age of these putters, simple and strictly conventional as is the manner of using them, and high as may be their excellence according to some of their admirers, I am bold enough to say that I do not believe they are, in the hands of the average golfer, anything like as good and accurate for putting purposes as a nice piece of iron, and that modern golfers who take them up and pretend they like them are either hypocrites or victims of haluoination. It is, no doubt, a fine thing and good for the spine to stand straight up while putting in the manner of Mr. John Low and Willie Park. You must do this kind of thing with the wooden putter—although Mr. Low does not always use such a one in these times, and Willie never. But you need not do it with the iron putters, and, now that greens are so much faster and truer than they were in the old times, there is a much increasing tendency to grip lower and lower down on the shaft, bending the back of the player almost double, and bringing his nose to within paint-smelling distance of the ball; while, in the case of some extremists like Mr. John Graham and Mr. Harry Colt, you wonder how many more seasons will come and go before their right forefinger at last touches the iron socket, to which it appears to be attracted.

NOT BANNED.

But there need be less anxiety among golfers than there is. What is variously called the Park putter and the wry-necked putter, being that in which the blade is set some way behind the line of the shaft, making it that the ball is exactly in the said line, is not banned, and it never was the intention of the Rules Committee to ban it, although most of those who read something of what Captain Burn said, without considering the context sufficiently, concluded that it was. Various correspondents, evidently in a state of concern and agitation have written to me about this matter, and they may take it as absolutely positive that this putter is not banned. At the same time, they may take it with equal certainty that the Schenectady putter is made illegal, and that it must not be used any more, despite the efforts of some people to make themselves believe that it may still live. To remove all possible doubt in the matter, and to elevate the statement above any mere expression of opinion, I may say something which is not generally known: that at the meeting at St. Andrews one member who thought that the Schenectady might properly be exempted from the new ruling, moved an amendment to that effect. This was seconded, and was put to the meeting, but only one other gentleman besides the proposer and seconder voted for it, and so it was lost. That was the definite end of the Schenectady, and, a question being asked as to how much longer this and the other clubs that were banned might be used, the answer was that it would be improper and unallowable for any one to use them from that moment, and that any competitor who did so at the spring meeting, which was to take place the following day, would be guilty of malpractice and would presumably be disqualified. Along with the Schenectady there is always disqualified the putter the socket of which is bent not behind or before the face of the club—thinking of the line of the putt when we speak of behind and before—but that in which the bend is from the heel over towards the toe, so that the line of the shaft is brought over towards the middle of the blade, making the club virtually a centreshafted one in principle. This and the Schenectady are both disqualified not so much because there is any ill-feeling towards them, but because they are members of the mallet and centre-shafted family, and if one member of this family is to be excommunicated, then all must be. Those who loved and used the Schenectady will miss it sorely, but in the long run they may be happier. The other putter will not be missed, as very few players were addicted to it, and these few will console themselves more quickly with a plain putting cleek or a Park putter than will the Schenectady people.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th May 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	30	8	40 a.m.	3	56
Teheran	30	1	10 p.m.	1	37
Suez	30	1	45 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (30-5-10).

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A CERTAIN CURE.

He—"I understand you have been attending an ambulance class. Can you tell me what is the best thing to do for a broken heart?"

She—"Oh yes. Bind up the broken portion with a gold band bathe with orangeblossom water, and apply plenty or raw rice."

THE BLIND FELL.

A youngster had been to the theatre, and upon his return his uncle asked him how he liked the play.

"Oh," he replied, "the play was all right; but I didn't see nearly all of it."

"Why, how did that happen?" asked his uncle.

"Because," answered the youngster, "the roller must have been broke, for the window blind fell down two or three times."

MYSTERIOUS WARNING.

A deaf but pious lady visiting a small country town in Scotland went to church armed with an ear-trumpet. The elders had never seen one, and viewed it with suspicion and uneasiness. After a short consultation one of them went to the lady just before the opening of service, and wagging his finger at her warningly, whispered—"One toot and ye're oot!"

ROUND AND YELLOW.

The Bishop of—is rather near-sighted. The other day he was at a banquet at which the gentleman on his left side chanced to be an extremely bald-headed clergyman. When dessert came the bald-headed gentleman dropped his table napkin. He was stooping to pick it up, when the bishop felt a slight touch at his elbow. Turning his head he saw the bald crown on a level with the table, and said "No thanks, no melon, thank you."

THE SAILOR AND A PUZZLE.

A bunch of old deep-sea fishermen in the cabin of a smack had been puzzling for half an hour over the mental problem, "If a herring and a half costs a penny and a half, how many herrings can you buy for a shilling and a half?"

"What did you say the mackerel and a half cost?" asked one of the fishermen.

"I didn't say mackerel; I said herring!" explained the skipper.

"Oh, that's different," said the sailor man. "I've been figuring on mackerel."

THEN SILENCE REIGNED SUPREME.

Seaver—"What in the name of all that is laughable makes Swettson look so happy?"

Weaver—"Why, he just won £5 on a bet."

Seaver—"Won £5, did he? There's always some brainless idiot ready to pass with his hard-earned cash betting on a proposition which any child with blow enough to blow a whistle would know very certain to be beaten. From what consummate ass did Swettson rake that £5?"

Weaver—"Why, he—er—won it off me."

DONE TO DEATH.

The lodger's pet aversion was cats, and he cherished a special grudge against a mangy feline which sometimes shared his meals without his consent. Just as he was preparing for bed recently he caught sight of a suspicious hump under the counterpane.

"The brute!" he uttered, and his eyes glared murder, as he reached for one of the 10 lb. dumb-bells with which he was wont to toy each morning.

Stealthily he approached the bed.

Then—thud!

And one of the items on his next week's bill was:—"To one hot-water bottle. 2/9!"

HIS PREDICTED FATE.

A well-known humorist entered a railway carriage in which was one of those ladies who travel in constant fear of collisions.

At every jolt or sudden stop she cried out, "Have we left the rails?" "Is it an accident?" "Are we going to be killed?"

Her fellow passenger paid no attention, but remained wrapped in silence. Presently the lady said to him—

"Are you not afraid of railway accidents?"

"Not I, ma'am," answered he reassuringly. "It has been predicted that I shall die upon the scaffold."

She changed carriages at the next station.

HIS ADVICE.

An authoress of some note in her day once asked a famous editor to give his opinion on a book which she intended to publish. In her letter she said:—

"If the work is not up to the mark, I beg you will tell me so, as I have other irons in the fire; and should you think this not likely to succeed, I can bring out something else."

Having read over several pages of the manuscript, the editor returned it with the following brief remark:—

"Madam, I would advise you to put this where your irons are."

MISTRESS AND GIRL.

After the third addition to the family it became necessary to secure the services of a permanent nurse.

Now my husband is particular whom I engage as a nurse said the mistress to a girl who had applied for the position. He wishes me to go into the most minute details about your qualifications. Do you know how to prepare food? Can you sew and mend? Do you mind sitting up late at night? Are you faithful and devoted, and have you a kind, loving disposition? Will you—

Excuse me, ma'am; am I to take care of the baby or your husband?"

WHY HE ASKED.

An Englishman was travelling not long ago in the compartment of a London train. At one of the stations a German entered the carriage and took the seat opposite the Englishman.

When the train had started the German seeing the other's cigar, boldly asked for one.

Although astonished at the request, the Englishman nevertheless pulled out his case and handed it to the stranger. The German lighted the cigar, took a few puffs, and, beaming affably through his spectacles, said:—,

"I would not haf droubled you, but I had a match in mine boggit, und I did not know vat to do mit him."

NOT IN HIS LIFETIME.

A well-known scientist was lecturing on the sun's heat and in the course of his remark said.—"It is an established fact that the sun is gradually but surely losing its heat and in the course of some seventy millions of year it will be exhausted consequently this world of ours will be dead and like the moon, unable to support any form of life."

At this juncture a member of his audience rose in an excited manner and said—

"Pardon me, professor but how many years did you say it would be before this calamity overtakes us."

The Professor—"Seventy millions, sir."

"Thank heavens," was the reply. "I thought you said seven millions."

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Shopman—"Mr. Sellem, a gentleman has come in to buy a watch. What shall I charge him for this one?"

Mr. Sellem—"Let me see. Well, let him have it for five pound.

Shopman—"But he was recommended here by your friend, Mr. Amicus, who told him we would give him a liberal discount.

Mr. Sellem—"Ah, that alters the case? Tell him our regular price is £10; but, seeing he is a friend of Mr. Amicus, we will let him have it for £7-10. But tell him to be careful and let nobody know what he paid for it. We positively cannot afford to sell them at that figure."

Gentleman pays the £17-10 and goes off happy in the belief that he has made a big bargain. He esteems Mr. Amicus more dearly than ever; so does the shopkeeper,

QUITE COMPETENT.

The great feature of the Easter village sports was a mile walking race, and the village publican, in a suit loud enough to drown the local brass band, was in the ring to see that no competitor infringed the rules of fair heel and toe.

"Come out of it," he bellowed to the leader at the end of the first lap; "you ain't walkin' fair."

"Git off the track, George," came the order to the second, and with a lap to go the man in the loud suit had whittled down the competitors to three, one of whom was indulging in a flagrant trot.

"I dunno who made you judge," remarked a disqualified competitor "but you don't know your business anyhow."

For a moment the publican ignored the remark, being all attention on the race.

"I rules you two chaps out for liftin'," he bowled to the walkers, who were closing in on the man with the trot. "Bill wins the race, but I takes the marble clock and wipes his score off the slate. And now," he added triumphantly, "who is it as doesn't know his business?"

The contract for the building of the third portion of the Capitol for the South African Union at Pretoria has been signed, the amount being £256,000. The cost of the whole capital will exceed £1,000,000.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PICTURES IN THE PARIS SALON.

If it be asked in which branch of painting the May Salon is strongest, says a Paris correspondent, the answer would probably be in portraiture. But most of the known masters scarcely come up to their reputations, and if we except the "Jean Beachepin" of Baschet, whose "Rochefort" was one of the best pictures of last year, and the "Mrs. K. W. V." of Flameng, the exhibits of the veterans are hardly up to their old level. There are several Dawants and Bonnats of fair merit, but besides the two above mentioned the most striking and powerful portraits are perhaps those by Hubbell, of a lady hatted and cloaked, and by Max Bohm, of a girl on the sea shore, with a great deal of life and colour. There is also a careful likeness of Sir Evelyn Wood, by Miss Bright, and others worth noticing are by Cope, Frank Craig, Clement Lebrun, and A. Brouillet, whose portraits of M. G. Berthoutal and of "A Parisian" are very characteristic. Mlle. Lavrat also has two striking life-size canvases of "My Friend Marguerite" and "A Dancer." M. Patry obtains a medal with a clever portrait of Mrs. T., and there is a better picture of Kubelik than of Latham amongst those of familiar faces. The quantity of historical and patriotic canvases is overwhelming and can only be measured by yards. Detaille has two enormous military scenes, painted in his ordinary careful and brilliant style, but neither better nor worse than preceding ones. What is generally lacking in all this class of work is distinction and criginality to arrest the eye and arouse interest, and this is clearly seen by the apathy of the public before the series of works that are commandes par l'Etat. Another unfortunate feature is the large proportion of frames ticketed "H. C." In a dog show these letters stand for highly commended, but in the Salon they mean that the works that bear them are sent in without passing the Hanging Committee by any artist who has previously obtained a medal. The result is that the line is too often taken up by the veriest croutes which could never pass an impartial jury.

PAINFUL REALISM.

A picture that will certainly be talked about is "The Boxers," a far too realistic and appalling presentment of the torture of two European ladies by Chinese. The power and good technique put into this painting are undeniable, but it is difficult to imagine its future destination or the design of the artist in choosing so painful a theme. It is quite out of place in the Salon, and should only be exhibited in a chamber of horrors. Not far from this gruesome canvas is a very humorous and amusing picture by Des Essarts, called "La Souris," showing two young ladies who have jumped out of bed to hunt a mouse. One of them holds a candle and a broomstick, and the other is on all fours. The drawing is excellent, the poses are easy and natural, and the light is cleverly managed, though perhaps a little too pink. One of the prettiest scenes in the whole exhibition is the "Sous les Branches" of P. Chabas, a moderate-sized sketch of three young girls bathing in the Lake of Annecy. The water is somewhat stony, in its blue-green transparency, but the tender dawning light and the juvenile grace of the three figures would be hard to match. Of animal life there is abundance, and Frank Calderon, picture of a big Dane playing with a terrier is one of the best. But surely there was never such a giant Dane—or else so pigmy a terrier.

TELEPHONE MARVELS.

Diagnosis of Disease by Sound

At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers at the Royal Society of Arts, a paper on his invention was read by Mr. S. J. Brown, inventor of the remarkable telephone relay, by the use of which it was possible the other evening for the heart-beats of a London lady to be heard in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Brown said that his relay, or sound magnifier, was the outcome of six years' study but had only been brought to its final form during the last eighteen months. Ever since the introduction of the telephone a real need was felt for a telephone relay when it was discovered that the distance over which telephones could be used was comparatively limited.

MILLION DOLLARS REWARD.

Many inventors had worked on the problem, and it had been declared by eminent telephone engineers to be insoluble. One of the American telephone companies offered a million dollars some years ago for a telephone repeater, but no one had gained the reward. Mr. Brown mentioned Sir Oliver Lodge's relay, but said it was not effective in intensifying speech, and he described the American inventions which he said were only partially successful. In his own instrument the contact was made between metal pieces of hard osmium iridium alloy. The relay magnified the very feeblest telephone currents—speech or signals that were too faint to be heard in the ordinary Bell receiver might be heard clearly through the relay. If a watch was held against the earpiece of a Bell telephone, he induced currents produced when passed through the instrument would reproduce the ticking in the receiver attached. This was a severe test. The property of magnifying telephone currents had made it particularly useful in wireless telegraphy—on replacing the telephone by the relay the increased sensitiveness thus obtained doubled the distance over which it was possible to receive signals. Its utility in this direction had been tested, among others, by the Admiralty and the Post Office. In a wireless receiving station messages the very existence of which was not even suspected, when listened to with the relay in circuit were easily read. As regards its utility on ordinary telephone lines, said Mr. Brown, his invention magnified speech many times in loudness without perceptible loss in the articulation, and it would work with large currents to a point at which the Bell receiver in its local circuit was responding with uncomfortable loudness. Mr. Brown proceeded to state the experiments that had been made with the electric stethoscope and the telephone relay, the outcome of which was the hearing of heart-beats a hundred miles away. The inventor stated that in course of private experiments with the combined instruments on the human body, nothing but the breathing sounds were audible, the passage of air through the lungs being heard as the rear of the wind through a forest of trees. From a medical value the combined instrument seemed to render diagnosis particularly easy, and revealed some phenomena only previously suspected.

DIAGNOSIS OF INTERNAL DISEASE.

Dr. Voysey said he could appreciate and understand the application of Mr. Brown's invention to the purposes of an electrical stethoscope. He had an opportunity of testing such a stethoscope in the ordinary way in a room in the out-patients' department of a hospital, and over the telephone, and had been much impressed by it. "The fact," added Dr. Voysey, "that it has been possible to transmit the sounds of the heart with distinctness over long and short distances by telephone is sufficient evidence of its magnifying power. What may be the ultimate practical value of the instrument it is yet difficult to predict. For instance, we may hear a sound cause by the friction of gallstones in the gall bladder, of calculi in the kidney, or of the passage of the blood stream along an aorta roughened by disease."

Mr. A. C. Booth, of the General Post Office, said that he had experimented with a relay placed halfway along 108 miles of standard cable, and although conversation was out of the question one could distinguish that speech was being made, whereas without the instrument the 108 miles of cable was absolutely silent. There were weaknesses in the instrument however due to the magnifying of minor sounds. He considered, nevertheless, that Mr. Brown's invention marked a very long stride in the direction of that most desirable object—a perfect telephone repeater.

Mr. B. S. Cohen, of the National Telephone Company, said, without detracting from Mr. Brown's valuable work in any manner, it was advisable to emphasise the fact that this new apparatus could at present only be considered as a laboratory apparatus from the practical telephone standpoint.

The death has taken place at Bath of General W. J. Pratt Barlow, at the age of eighty-three. General Barlow entered the Indian Army in 1845, attaining the rank of Major-General in 1886, and of General in 1894. He was in command of the 63rd Bengal Native Infantry at the time of the Indian Mutiny, and it was largely due to his influence that the regiment remained loyal to Great Britain.

DISFIGURING ERUPTIONS



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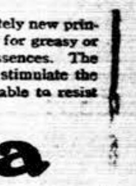
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BY THE WAY.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Few of all the great personages who went to King Edward's funeral are more interesting than the King of Denmark. He is the only King who has ever been a private soldier and who has lived on a soldier's rations, carried the rifle, and shared all the roughness of a soldier's life. It was a proud day for Private Christian Frederick when he was promoted to be a sergeant in his father's army. King Frederick is the brother of the Queen Mother, the father of the King of Norway, whose wife is King Edward's daughter, and of the wife of Prince Charles of Sweden. The Danish Royal Family is the most ancient in Europe, and occupies among European Royalties a position somewhat similar to that held by the Duke of Norfolk among English Peers. Their history goes back to the very earliest times, and they have very rarely, if ever, intermarried with subjects.

SCIENCE AND LONGEVITY.

Study in laboratory or observatory happily leads to long life. Sir William Huggins has died at the age of 86, and we have still with us Sir William Crookes, whose varied activities make us forget he is 78, Sir Henry Roscoe, who is only one year Sir William's junior, Lord Lister, the great and beneficient surgeon, who is 83, Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who has reached the age of 88, and the distinguished botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker, who is 93. Full of years and honours, Sir William Huggins has passed away. The son of a Stoke Newington tradesman, Sir William could hardly have dreamed when first he devoted himself to science that he would live to be President of the Royal Society, and to win for himself almost every other honour that can be bestowed on a man of science. When, in 1902, he was included in the Order of Merit it was felt that there was no one upon whom that great distinction could more fittingly have been bestowed. To on one more than to the late astronomer are we so much indebted for such knowledge as we have of the stellar universe, and it is said that he has made it possible for future workers pursuing his lines of investigation eventually to give us as definite a map of the stars as we already possess of the solar system. It was Sir William Huggins who by years of patient toil perfected that wonderful development of the spectroscope, which enables us now to measure the motion of stars moving directly towards or away from the earth.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

When Queen Victoria died and Edward VII. ascended the throne his eldest son was Duke of York. But had he not been known as Duke of York he would immediately have become Duke of Cornwall. The dukedom of Cornwall is the appanage of the eldest sons of our monarchs, who are not born Princes of Wales, but only so created. Little Prince Edward now becomes Duke of Cornwall, and it is because the King's eldest son is born Duke of Cornwall that he is not a Commoner. People are very conservative in England, but they have also always been very democratic; you may be a "prince"—that is, a member of the Sovereign's immediate family—and yet not be a peer of the realm, and if you are not a peer or peeress of the realm you are a Commoner.

ROYAL STYLES AND TITLES.

It is not a little remarkable that while Royal style and titles have steadily augmented in splendour, under German influence of late. The English have simplified in all directions the modes of address of titled classes. "Highness" and "Grace"—but not "Royal Highness"—used to be sufficient style and title for such magnificent monarchs as Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. "Majesty" comes from Spain; Mary wrote of her brother Edward VI. as "his Majesty" and it was as "Majesty" that Francis I. addressed his host on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; but though occasionally adopted by Elizabeth, it only became an established style of our sovereigns in Stuart times. James I. insisted on adding "Sacred Majesty."

KING EDWARD AS STUDENT AT EDINBURGH.

In his history of Duddingston and Portobello, Mr. Baird tells some good stories in connexion with the late King's visits to Portobello when he was a student in Edinburgh in 1860. The Prince was then "a fair-haired, rather modest-looking young man, dressed in a grey suit, with soft felt hat." He went down (in "a common street cab") nearly every morning with his equerry to bathe in the sea, and his appearance on the beach caused no little flutter among the other bathers.

MISPLACED ATTENTIONS.

Many well-meant but misplaced attentions were bestowed him. One prominent Portobello citizen, a somewhat forward young man, evidently believed that in a state of nature one man is as good as another. One morning he happened to be bathing from the coach next to that of the Prince. Seizing the golden opportunity of thus, without the formality of introduction, making the acquaintance of Royalty, he plunged into the water, and boldly siding up to the Prince as he was swimming about, inquired in a lisping voice if his Royal Highness was enjoying his dip. The Prince made no reply, but simply and literally gave the questioner the cold shoulder.

HERALDS AND OFFICERS OF ARMS.

The Heralds and Officers of Arms have lately been to the fore, but comparatively little is known about them by the man in the street. The derivation of the world Herald, from the Anglo-Saxon here an army and wald, strength or sway, suggests a military origin and undoubtedly in earlier days Heralds were the recognised messengers of challenges terms of surrender and other communications between combatants and as such, they wore the coats of arms and badges of their respective leaders Many changes have taken place during the course of successive reigns in the numbers and designations of these ceremonial officials, but to-day the officers of the College of Arms, of England, under the Earl Marshal, divided into three classes, Kings of Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, number thirteen.

HERALDS AND PURSUIVANTS.

The Heralds number six, and bear respectively the titles of Chester, Lancaster, York, Somerset, Richmond, and Windsor. Of these Chester, Lancaster, Windsor, and York were instituted by Edward III., Richmond by Edward IV., and Somerset by Henry VIII. In the middle ages the duties of Heralds were manifold, as were the occasion on which they had the right to claim fees and perquisites, varying from tournaments to churchings and christenings in noble families. The Pursuivants as their name implies, are attendant upon the Heralds and from the third degree, of the Officers of Arms. They now number four, Rouge-Croix so styled from the red cross of St. George; Blue Mantle, a title instituted by Edward III. in honour of the blue French coat which he assumed; Rouge Dragon, from the badge of Wales, and Portculis, from the badge of Henry VII.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The principal of the Heralds of Scotland is the Lyon King of Arms, and under him are the three Heralds, respectively, entitled Albany, Ross, and Rothesay, and three Pursuivants, Carrick, March, and Unicorn. In Ireland there are only two officers, Ulster King of Arms, who is the principal Herald of all Ireland; and Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.

KINGS OF ARMS.

There are three Kings of Arms, bearing the titles respectively of Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. Of these the Garter King is the principal, being not only the chief King of Heralds, but is also attached to the illustrious Order from which he takes his title. Norroy and Clarenceux are the territorial Heralds respectively of the North and South of England, the river Trent being the dividing line. Norroy in ancient times was written Norreys, indicating the people of the North, whilst Clarenceux is supposed to take the title from Clare in Suffolk, in former days the residence of the Earls of Hereford, otherwise called of Clare, whence the name Clarence was evolved.

DEMOCRATS AND THE NORTH POLE.

A "mot" of Mr. Byran's is worth recording now that the presence of Commander Peary in England has revived the interest in Arctic exploration. The Democratic leader returned home from a long tour in South America. During his journey the news was brought him of the alleged discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook, who was reported to be a Democrat in politics, and of the denial of Dr. Cook's claims by Commander Peary. Mr. Bryan declined to express an opinion on the controversy between the two explorers. He was willing to state, however, as a general proposition, that he thought a Democrat would be more likely to discover the Pole than a Republican, inasmuch as the Democrats had been out in the could a long time and had got used to it.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE EARL'S CARPETS.

The Earl of Pembroke, who with characteristic good nature, has given permission to the Wilton Hunt Society to hold a fete in the grounds of his magnificent park at Wilton, is not only one of the handsomest men in Society, but one of the best dressers in London. In these democratic days, the peerage does not scruple to augment their vanishing incomes by indulging in trade, and Lord Pembroke—like the Duchess of Sutherland—has purchased a carpet factory. This is at Wilton, his place near Salisbury, and his workers produce some fine Axminster carpets. The best of these cost about six guineas every square yard, which small space contains no fewer than 186,000 knots of wool.

A BRILLIANT HOSTS.

Lady Pembroke is, of course, the famous Society hostess who brilliant parties always discinguished by some unique feature for the entertainment of her guests. She does not by any means confine her entertainments to "grown-ups" alone. She has held At Homes in London on two or three occasions to which only children were invited. One of these was for girls between fourteen and seventeen, whilst another, held a year or so back, was a "Babies' at Home" for babies of rank and fashion under fourteen years of age. It was a decided success and it was a pretty sight—and a comic one—to see the tiny guests arrive in their nurses' arms and to hear the deep voice of a stately servant announcing their names, which were often amongst the most historic in England.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

Dr. Pereira, the Bishop of Croydon, whose remarks on Sunday observance have been so widely quoted, was, until his present appointment, vicar of Croydon. Like a great many Anglican clergymen, his lordship is an Irishman, and a Trinity College, Dublin graduate. Dr. Pereira is one of the most outspoken, as well as the most unconventional, of clergymen. His sermons were once described by Dr. Creighton as models of what a "priest of the world should deliver." He is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and in this connection he relates an amusing story of an occasion when he was asked to examine the children belonging to a Band of Hope in South London. In putting them questions, Dr. Pereira asked: "Please look upon me as a total stranger without any knowledge of what temperance reform means. I ask you what drink you recommend best. What would you say?" Immediately a forest of hands went up. "Well?" he asked one. "Beer," was the prompt reply. "I should have liked," says the Bishop in telling the story, "to have seen the face of the superintendent of the Band of Hope had he heard that answer given."

TABE OF A TARRADIDDLE.

Sir William Martin Conway, the world-famed alpinist, who has been speaking recently on Abrecht Mirse, has just confessed to a remarkable piece of reception in which he unblushingly took part. Some years ago he was invited to a northern city to take part in the opening ceremony of the annual art exhibition. Being under the impression that he was only needed as a guest to "dress" the ceremony, as it were, Sir Martin journeyed north with an easy mind. But, on reaching the gallery, he was dismayed to find himself conducted to the chair of honour, facing a large and distinguished audience. A whisper from the Mayor was sufficient to let him know that he was the principal guest, and that he had quite underrated the importance of the engagement. "How long do they expect me to speak?" he asked the Mayor in a troubled whisper. "Only an hour, Sir Martin," answered the Mayor reassuringly. The intrepid mountaineer literally trembled as he looked upon the critical gathering waiting in expectancy of an hour's learned discourse on art. It was useless to try and extemporise before such a company, so, instead he temporised and tarradiddled. He explained that at another meeting he had attended earlier in the day the manuscript of the scholarly address he had intended to deliver had been stolen from his pocket, and that he was, therefore, practically "speechless." A murmur of sympathy rose from the disappointed audience, and the convincing excuse served Sir Martin's needs. But discomfiture followed later. When he left the building he discovered in the evening paper he purchased a paragraph headed "Remarkable Theft of a Professor's Speech." Next day the paragraph was copied into the London papers, and from one newspaper to another that pathetic little "fib" was copied until it reached the uttermost ends of the earth. Every day brought Sir Martin a batch of cuttings, and every post brought him a bundle of letters of sympathy—some coming from places so far afield as San Francisco and Auckland—much to the despair of the conscience-stricken orator. It may be that the unfortunate paragraph, like a reportorial Vanderdecken, is still on it weary rounds. If so, Sir Martin Conway's confession should do much to lay the ghost if it ever catches up with it.

A NOTED CAVALRY LEADER.

Colonel E. H. Allenby, who was just been appointed Inspector of Cavalry at the War Office, is regarded by many as the "coming man" where mounted troops are concerned. He saw service in the Bechuanaland Expedition, and distinguished himself in the South African War. Subsequently, he had command for some time of the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers. He has something of a contempt for "text-book" methods, and holds that the quickest and surest way to outwit an enemy is to do just what he does not think you will attempt. Some years ago he had been impressing this fact upon a class of young officers. Presently, as they rode across country, his horse stumbled badly and threw its rides over its head. In appearance there is nothing of the typical cavalry leader about Colonel Allenby, and when in mufti he has more the look of a prosperous stockbroker. His unconventional manners are likely to cause something of a stir at the War Office. On one occasion he was busily working in his shirtsleeves when a prominent civic dignitary called upon him. He expressed mild surprise at seeing the colonel in such unconventional attire.

DREAMING A NOVEL.

An interesting visitor to England just now is Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the famous American authoress. Like a great many successful writers Mrs. Wiggin turned to literature more by way of amusement than anything else. She was intended to be a school-teacher, but prior to obtaining a post, she wrote a child's story, which was accepted by an American magazine; and the £12 or £15 that she received for it came at a time when she was sadly in need of money. Naturally enough, she was greatly pleased with her success, but after thinking matters over, decided that she was not cut out for a writer of fiction, and went on with her teaching. Some years later Mrs. Wiggin decided to have another attempt at novel writing, this time with a Christmas story. The manuscript was submitted to a firm of publishers, and, although it was favourably reported upon by their readers, for some reason or other the firm fought shy of handling it. Finally, the head of the house decided on acceptance with the result that the book was the success of the season. The state of her health compels Mrs. Wiggin to perform much of her work in the open air. When at her summer home she has her desk placed under a tree in the apple orchard, and here she writes all the morning, beginning at the early hour of 7-30. "Rebecca," one of her most successful stories, was written in bed, the plot having come to her in a dream, when she saw a stage-coach being driven along a country road by a jolly fellow. Out of the widow leaned a little girl with black eyes a black pigtail, and a buff coloured dress, trying to attract the driver's attention. So vivid was the dream that, ill as the authoress then was, the first chapter of the book was completed in less than a day.

RICHTER'S MANY ROLES.

It is often stated that Dr. Hans Richter, who is happily recovering from his recent breakdown, is on playing acquaintance with every instrument in the orchestra. Although this is probably an exaggeration, Dr. Ritcher certainly does know how every instrument ought to be played. His own favourite instrument is the horn, but he is also an excellent pianist; as a matter of fact, at the age of ten he was exploited in that capacity as a prodigy. Of the instruments Dr. Richter has been known to play at rehearsals, the oboe, the bassoon, and the trumpet may be mentioned; and at least on two occasions he has been known to manipulate the double-bass and the kettle-drums. Equally versatile is Dr Richter as singer. An old schoolfellow of his has told how the Vienna Conservatorium once performed a mass in the Church of Invalide. The singing was somewhat feeble, and Richter joined in now, helping the tennors, now the basses, and at intervals helping even the sopranos over some difficult passage.

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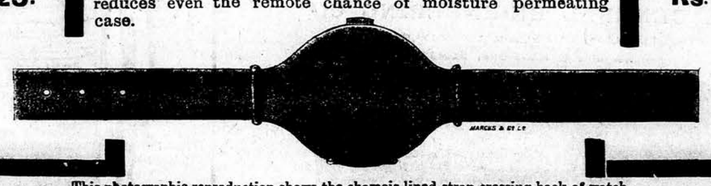


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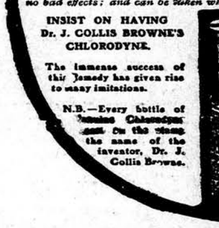
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